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Banker Urges 'All Aid' Be Sent to the Allies; Guard Set at Armories

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 4, 1940

In Boston: Business 'Control' Opposed

Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association, in a formal interview following an address to the American Institute of Banking in Boston, urged that "every possible aid" be sent to the Allies. [Details: Page 9.]

Henning W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, addressing the annual Commencement exercises of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, echoed Mr. Hanes's warning in his A. I. B. talk that defense needs should not be made an excuse for strengthening Government control of business. [Details: Page 1.]

Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson, under instructions from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, announced establishment of a 24-hour guard on all National Guard armories, as Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine said he "probably" would take similar steps. [Details: Page 9.]

Remington Rand, Inc., announced the immediate closing of their plant at Middletown, Conn., center of a long labor dispute, and dismissal of its 1,300 employees, some of whom will be absorbed in other plants of the same company. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Congress Urged to Stay in Session

House Republicans in conference unanimously demanded that Congress stay in session "as long as the interest of the country require." Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, in announcing the decision, expressed the view that brief recesses should be taken for the two national conventions.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority expanded its primary training program for civilians to provide 45,000 new pilots by July 1, 1941—a reservoir of prospective fighter pilots. [Details: Page 3.]

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, asked five leading automobile manufacturers to begin or to expand production of airplane engines.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing an 11 per cent increase in the Navy's fighting fleet, raising the ceiling of the naval air force to 4,500 planes and paving the way for a $35,000,000 appropriation to speed shipbuilding.

Legislation declaring that the United States would not "recognize" or "acquiesce" in the transfer of any portion of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power was introduced in the House.

The Department of Commerce denied in substance rumors of substantial oil shipments finding their way from the United States across the Pacific to Japan, and thence to Russia and Germany. No rise in oil shipments to the U. S. S. R. has been noted, Department officials stated.

War Summary: Italy's Moves Hold Spotlight

Italy's intentions as to entering the conflict once more drew all attention as the Fascist Cabinet approved a series of measures to prepare the Nation for war. The measures related to discipline in war industries, to preparedness in Africa, and to strengthening the Navy, but threw no light on prospects of participation. Italian passenger sailings to and from New York, which had been indefinitely postponed, were revised with announcement that the Rex would leave New York, June 22. [Details: Page 2.]

An offer to Russia to re-establish fully normal relations was made today by Britain. The move was disclosed in the Commons by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Paris bombing by German fliers brought the injured list total to 200 and the fatalities to 45, although the French Government absolved the Germans from deliberate intention of bombing civilians and only a small number of the 1,000 bombs dropped landed in the City itself. [Details: Page 5.]

Dunkirk abandoned by the Allies after destroying all equipment was left entirely to the Germans, who claimed to have captured 40,000 prisoners. The French admitted losing seven destroyers and a supply ship during the evacuation. [Details: Page 5.]

Zeebrugge blocked by British Navy units which sunk two vessels laden with concrete is expected to make the Belgian port unusable by German submarines for some months.

Next attack by the Germans was the main subject of speculation, the general impression being that it might be against the French Aisne-Somme front, which for the moment is quiet.

Retreat from Flanders was described in the Commons by Prime Minister Churchill, disclosing the rescue of 350,000 Allied troops by nearly 1,000 ships, and listing 30,000 casualties and missing. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Conscripts in Britain will be increased to the maximum of training capacity, doubling the rate of call-ups, War Minister Anthony Eden disclosed.

King Leopold's story of his surrender to the Germans has been communicated to President Roosevelt in a personal letter, John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium disclosed. Mr. Cudahy would not comment on the contents of the letter or the King's status.

Turkey and Germany were reported to have exchanged views regarding their respective positions should Italy enter the war.

Egypt rushed preparations for wartime emergencies by fixing a new credit of £2,000,000 for national defense, and laying the groundwork for food rationing.

Jerusalem began a series of nightly blackout tests as Britain increased defensive preparations for this strategic City.

American Service With Allies Backed by President of Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, stressing that the triumph of Germany "would not merely threaten our material security but would endanger the highest ideals of mankind," urged today that Americans be permitted to enlist "in French and British forces."

Dr. Seymour, a close friend of the late President Woodrow Wilson, asserted in a speech prepared for delivery before the New Haven Rotary Club, that "in this struggle for human freedom we ought to contribute just so far as our resources permit."

He suggested that America:

"Refuse exports to those powers which are obviously aggressive

"Hasten our manufacture of airplanes for export to the French and British.

"Open to them extensive credits by the repeal of the Johnson Act.

"If necessary make them free subsidies.

"Permit enlistment of American volunteers in French and British forces."

"Always," Dr. Seymour asserted, "we should be grateful to those who carry the brunt of this awful attack, mindful of the awful nature which would confront us if they cannot break the attack."

In sketching the historical background of the present struggle in Europe, Dr. Seymour emphasized that the failure of the victors to carry out the terms of the Versailles Treaty mainly was responsible for "the ultimate debacle."

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'Faith Strongest'

© Harris & Ewing

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark

Of Missouri, who urges on America as its "strongest weapon" faith in God and in America's destiny.

Best Defense Is Democracy, Governor Says

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn. — Internal problems such as relief, finance, and state sovereignty, not national defense as had been expected, so far have dominated the proceedings of the thirty-second annual Governors' Conference in session here.

This may be said in spite of the adoption June 3 of a statement urging steps to provide adequate defense and pledging the resources of the States in support of such a program, and in spite of the sober address of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, President of the conference, centering attention for the moment on this broader issue.

The defense matter having been disposed of after thoughtful but brief consideration, the 20 State Executives present turned eagerly to a discussion of those things which they felt not only more in their province, but in the long run more basic and fundamental.

The theme of the conference, if there were one might be: "The best defense is a smoothly running democratic machine."

Work Outside of Rules

Even Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. N., retired, Governor of Porto Rico, talked, not about the strategic position of these islands in any national defense scheme, but about whether relief administration should be in the hands of the State Executive Officer.

The defense statement, unanimously approved after some dis-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Tech Speaker Urges Personal Responsibility

N. A. M. President calls on individuals to assume their obligations toward government.

"Never in our country's history has a sense of personal responsibility in respect to economic and public questions been so imperatively needed as it is today," declared Henning W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, today in Symphony Hall, as Commencement Speaker at the seventy-third graduation exercises of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Heard by the 2,000 members of the families and guests of the 691 candidates for 710 degrees, the address balanced encouragement to graduates with incisive observations of the world they are stepping into, as seen from the vantage point of a successful business man. In addition to heading the nation's manufacturers, Mr. Prentis is president of Armstrong Cork Company.

Compton Defends

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., in his parting advice to the Class of 1940 also drew a picture of the world receiving the young men and women; his "picture" included a bold defense of America's course of action in 1917-18 and an encouragement for the Class to do its part in "avoiding the mistakes made subsequent to the Armistice by which was lost the opportunity that was in our grasp to secure democracy and peace."

Mr. Prentis was scathing in his denouncement of "the vast majority of American business and professional men who for several generations have completely neglected the study of the political and spiritual principles on which our political, economic, and civil liberties rest.

"We have smugly assumed," said this spokesman for business, "that our American system was safe and secure, and that we could enjoy the blessings of personal freedom without assuming any responsibility as individual citizens for its continued maintenance.

Creeping Collectivism

"We shall slowly but surely be overcome by the creeping collectivism which has already begun to paralyze the wellsprings of individual initiative and which, continued much longer, will lead inexorably into state socialism masquerading under the euphemism of national economic planning," warned Mr. Prentis, "unless there soon comes a vast resurgence of a spirit of intellectual inquiry in respect to the basic principles on which our American way of life was built, a simultaneous revival of the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Americas Offer Europe Food; Allies Abandon Dunkirk; Churchill: 'We Fight On'

Trust of British public raised by courage of troops in facing Nazi bombardment.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—Some 335,000 Allied troops have been saved from Dunkirk, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in the Commons today.

The British Navy, using a thousand ships, reversed what a week ago threatened to be one of the worst defeats in British military history.

Some 30,000 men in the British Expeditionary Force were killed, wounded, or missing in Flanders the Prime Minister said. He added that the Allies must not assign "to this deliverance the attributes of a victory." And he added: "Wars are not won by evacuations."

But Britain will fight from the outposts of Empire, if need be alone, until "the new world" comes to its rescue Mr. Churchill declared.

[In Germany the High Command announced that Dunkirk had been captured, claiming 40,000 prisoners taken and much booty seized, giving the Nazis mastery of the French and Belgian channel coast to the Somme River.]

[Details: Pages 4 and 5.]

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—Those many thousands of persons here who have seen close at hand some of the picture filled out in fuller detail today by the Admiralty's communiqué that tells the part played by nearly a thousand naval and auxiliary vessels—from warships to small pleasure craft, barges, and even a Thames fire float—draw a heartening moral from circumstances surrounding the unexpectedly successful withdrawal of more than four fifths of the British Expeditionary Force after its serious setback in Flanders.

Contact With "the Boys"

Probably it has never happened before—this raising of a nation's morale after a defeat of its army in the field, the wholesale loss of war material to the enemy, and the top-speed withdrawal of troops to avoid annihilation by forces with superior mechanical equipment.

But it has happened here surely enough.

And the manner of its happening—before the very eyes of the

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Orville Logan Snider; Bureau of Reclamation

American Foodbasket Ready to Feed Europe

Upper: Wheat harvest in California. Tractor is shown pulling combine which cuts, threshes, cleans, and sacks the wheat in one operation. It can harvest 30 acres a day. Center: Part of the 40,000 sacks of peas in a warehouse at Ellensburg, Wash. Lower: Flour mill and elevator at Fort Worth, Texas, with wheat field in foreground.

Millions of bushels of wheat are stored in bins of U. S., Canada and Argentina.

Once again the Western Hemisphere—North and South America—face the necessity, and the opportunity of providing food for a war devastated and famine-threatened Europe.

Happily the Americas are in a position to supply in a large part those present and postwar needs for food. The United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil in particular, have both present surpluses in foodstuffs and potential capacity for increasing crop production.

Europe, with 20,000,000 men fighting instead of farming cannot supply its own food requirements, so that dependence on the Western Hemisphere becomes increasingly heavy. Already there are signs that the Americas are rising to their opportunity.

Canada reports a more than 300,000,000 bushel holdover on wheat this year. Argentina has 30,000,000 bushel left from an unusually small crop. The United States is estimated to have almost 300,000,000 bushels available for export.

The United States Department of Agriculture has arranged for the Red Cross to obtain surplus foods at half cost for relief in France.

There is talk in Washington of lifting crop restrictions to meet Europe's expanding food need.

Britain, aware of the food problem it faces, has formed a food committee headed by Sir William Bragg, to calculate precisely the Nation's food requirements.

Britain also has passed a minimum wage for farm laborers in line with other measures designed to prevent the movement of labor from farm to city and to promote home food production.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Will the United States Government's decision to allow the Red Cross to buy American food for hungry refugees at half price lead to eventual large-scale feeding of Europeans with American surpluses?

Definite overtures have been made by the French and British Government for the purchase of food surpluses held by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, but thus far sales of food to Europe have been sharply declining due to exchange and transportation barriers erected since the war began.

An already serious European food shortage caused by departure of a large portion of farmers for the front has been made even more precarious by the failure of wheat, potatoes, and other crops by the cold winter in Central and Southeastern Europe, and by the cutting off of feed imports to Scandinavian cattle, according to reports received here.

Co-operative Arrangement

In announcing the Department of Agriculture's arrangement to sell large amounts of FSCC surplus flour, corn meal, lard, and prunes to the Red Cross immediately for shipment to France, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said that "in so far as funds available to us will permit it is our hope that we can continue this sort of co-operative arrangement."

Whatever steps are taken to feed Europe, Secretary Wallace will make every effort to protect the New Deal's crop-adjustment program. Officials hold that there is plenty of food now being raised in this country that could have been sent to Europe, even while the domestic stamp plan for distributing surpluses to the needy in the United States is being extended.

Shipments Bogged Down

At present food shipments to Europe are bogged down in a welter of trade an exchange controls. Because of the Neutrality Law, all shipments must be made in foreign ships. Warring nations need their ships to carry munitions. As a result, American exports have slumped sharply since the war started last fall.

In an effort to save high-priced American dollar exchange for munitions, airplanes, and other items essential to warfare, the British have just imposed import licenses on all cotton, except that coming from the Empire. Effect of the new regulation will be to cut American imports sharply. This is the third major reduction in purchases of American agricultural products since the war began.

British tackle food as war problem: Page 4.

American farmers ready to pour food into Europe: Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

November Election Will Not Help National Unity, but Patriotism Can Dampen Partisanship to Some Degree

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Three weeks from now, with banners and bands, the Republican national convention will be meeting in Philadelphia. An air of artificiality hangs over it all. The convention must compete for the front page with European war news. To Washington political writers the thought of politics seems somehow like trying to carry on a dinner party while the house next door is on fire. No matter how genteel the guests, attention is bound to wander.

It is doubtful if even yet the American people fully realize the desperate crisis of the European democracies or the straits to which England and France may be reduced before the election is over. Yet it is against such a background, so intimately affecting the United States' own defenses, that the conventions will be held. It has seemed at times as though it would be wiser to call the whole thing off, or at any rate postpone it until the last minute. All this pumped-up noise and oratory will be rather incongruous against the European backdrop.

But postponement has been impossible; the Constitution calls for an election every four years whether or no, and it may be best in the long run to carry out scrupulously the democratic forms in a time of crisis. One hopes, at any rate, that the contest will be concluded with the least damage possible to national unity.

Difficult to Stay Calm

Unfortunately, some assault on national unity is inevitable. It is the role, nay, the duty of each party's standard-bearer to assail the other. The office is too big for anyone to make a half-hearted campaign. We may say what we like, but presidential campaigns are attended with emotion and often with hysteria. It is not enough to say that the public should stay calm under such a strain; the difficulty is to do so.

Furthermore, it is going to be hard to ask people to co-operate with one another when they are vigorously engaged in a political fight on a national scale. A good deal can be done to tone down partisanship, of course, but there seems to be no good reason to conceal the fact that the task will not be easy, and that the election is not apt to promote unity of counsel in the weeks ahead.

Fortunately, patriotism can do much to preserve calm. Still more fortunately, there is no political division on the cardinal point of American policy today—the absolute need for rapid preparedness. That issue will not be fought out. The election will turn rather on the best way of promoting the program—on methods and men, with the usual personalities thrown in, arousing the inevitable loyalties and bitternesses.

"All Means Short of War"

It seems inevitable that the Democrats will follow the Roosevelt program of co-operation with the Allies by "all means short of war." Whether the Republicans take the same stand will depend in part on who is nominated. Senator Vandenberg, Mr. Dewey, and Taft have all taken isolationist stands at one time or another. They may change their position now, reasonably enough, in view of moment-by-moment developments, in which case this second great issue would be removed. Or again, the convention might nominate Mr. Willkie or some other candidate whose position of co-operation with the Allies has been unchanged. It would be a great tragedy if one party should make its fight on a platform of co-operation while the other stood out for rigid isolation. Nothing could so surely freeze the fissure and make future unity difficult. However, the strategic need of helping the democracies as America's first line of defense seems to be making such headway that a sharp cleavage is unlikely.

Incumbents Hold Advantage

Unless conditions in Europe change quickly, the incumbent party is given a great initial political advantage in the coming election. This would be true under any comparable circumstances of world crisis in which continuity of policy was an issue. It would follow if a Republican sat in the White House instead of a Democrat. Given normal political skill and an absence of sudden unpredictable developments which occur so frequently in America the advantage of incumbency might well be decisive under present circumstances.

Mr. Roosevelt may decide not to run, though Washington thinks he will. If he does run it will be his duty, like that of his Republican opponent, to wage the contest magnanimously. It is guessed here that the technique of a "front-porch campaign" would be followed if Mr. Roosevelt runs, with a series, perhaps, of "fireside chats," ostensibly carrying no politics, though inferentially surcharged with them, like the recent defense broadcast. In any event, it will be wiser for both candidates, whoever they are, to minimize partisanship in the election ahead. This will be good patriotism and it will be good politics. The voters simply are not in the mood for petty bickering at a time like this.

Richard L. Strout

United States Firming 'Front' Along Monroe Doctrine's Line

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for funds to start 68 new naval vessels in submitting a defense request for $1,277,741,170 for both Army and Navy. The Executive said last week he would ask for "over a billion."

The Presidential request, sent to Speaker Bankhead and dispatched immediately to the House Appropriations Committee, was for $507,253,170 cash and $63,560,000 contractual authority for the Army.

The Senate approved legislation today authorizing expansion of the naval air force to 10,000 planes, manned by 16,000 pilots, and providing for the establishment of a defensive ring of naval air bases around the United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Sentiment in behalf of the Allies has perceptibly hardened in legislative and official Washington in the past few days and broad-scale action is being considered that would have been inconceivable a month ago.

How far the swing will go remains in doubt, but in expressing it Congressmen are clearly voicing the sentiment of the voters back home—North, South, East and West. This intangible factor may be more important, in the long run, than the actual steps of preparedness which are continuing their headlong course through Congress.

A quick roundup of latest major developments includes the following:

1. The Senate voted unanimously without roll call an 11 per cent expansion in the fighting strength of the Navy by voice vote in the $654,000,000 naval bill, authorizing 21 warships, 22 auxiliary vessels, and 1,011 warplanes.

2. Administration-sponsored resolutions were introduced in Senate and House reiterating in plain language the Monroe Doctrine, inferentially warning against Nazi claims to Dutch, Danish, or even British or French possessions in the Americas. Secretary Hull heartily approved the proposed resolution.

3. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, asked Packard, Chrysler, Ford, and Studebaker to start warplane motor manufacture, and asked General Motors to expand such production. William S. Knudsen, head of G. M., was charged with co-ordinating the machine-tool industry.

4. The expanded Civil Aeronautics Administration air training program, expected to train 15,000 pilots by Sept. 1, and 45,000 by July 1, 1941, will start at once, it was announced, not waiting for additional funds from Congress.

5. William Green, American Federation of Labor head, was called to the White House in a placatory move designed to aid labor peace and remove opposition to the appointment of Sidney Hillman, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, to the new Defense Council.

6. A Republican caucus adopted a resolution that Congress stay in session "as long as the interest of the country requires."

7. Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to add 2,500 more men to the Coast Guard at cost of $2,518,000 next year, and $236,000,000 more for the Commerce Department to keep closer supervision over merchant ships, aimed at "subversive influences in the ranks of seamen."

8. The House passed three bills affecting national defense: Approval of quick Immigration Bureau transfer to the Justice Department; authorization of $357,000,000 for Federal high-

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'Canada That Is to Come' Outlined to Parliament

In times of peace, a report such as that of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in Canada would have occupied a major place in public interest. But even in the midst of conflict, its far-reaching recommendations envisage the Canada "that is to come." The following is the first of three articles on the economic and social phases of the Commission's proposals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The immediate future of the recommendations placed before the Canadian Parliament by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations report is obscured by the clouds of war.

Impelled by the urgency of the situation and a rising public clamor for greater activity in the prosecution of the war effort the Government is occupying itself more and more with the task of meeting the demands of the Empire's struggle.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament outlined but one piece of legislation that dealt directly with the proposals of the commissioners.

That was the intention of the Government to amend the British North America Act with unemployment insurance as the end in view.

While such a proposal is one of the Commission's recommendations it does not enter the field of financial reform with which the Commission's study and report was largely concerned.

Suited to All Conditions

As if to reassure the Government that the war need not necessarily be a deterrent to legislative action along the lines suggested in the report, Prof. R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University, himself a member of the Commission, said recently in Toronto of that body's work: "It has devised a plan which it believes is applicable not only to normal conditions but to emergency conditions as well, whether these be emergencies of crop failures, of economic depressions or of war."

It can be shown how the simplification of the tax structure proposed in the report would place lucrative fields of revenue at the complete disposal of the Federal Authority. It has been suggested by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King that sweeping powers such as have been assumed by the Government of Great Britain with respect to the mobilization of industry and finance, may be necessary in this country. The work of pushing the war effort would be aided by the centralization and extension of authority which the new plan would provide. The Commission recommended that succession, income, and corporation taxes be under the sole jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

At the present time the Provinces share the income tax field with the Federal Government and have control of corporation and succession taxes. The Dominion Government is struggling with its first budget of the war. It amounts to $1,148,055,805 of which sum $700,000,000 is for war expenditures alone. The necessary transfers of jurisdiction might prove to be too cumbersome at a time like this.

Thorough Study Assured

It is doubtful if the Government has seriously considered the lengthy report in the light of immediate legislative plans. It will first be studied at length by departmental experts who will be expected to report on the feasibility of its proposals. It may be that in the sweeping reforms in public finance that are suggested the Government will find the means to consolidate its resources and power in the war effort.

One of the Commission's proposals was to call regular Dominion-Provincial conferences with a permanent dominion secretariat in operation. It is likely that such a meeting would precede any far-reaching action on the basis of the report.

Indications of unanimous support for the proposals have not been forthcoming. From the Western Provinces came approval, especially from Premier John Bracken of Manitoba who hailed the report as the first step in "modernizing our constitution." Less enthusiastic was Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario who charged that the release of the report was untimely and that it was being used as a "red herring" to distract public attention from the Federal Government's lack of vigor in conducting its war effort.

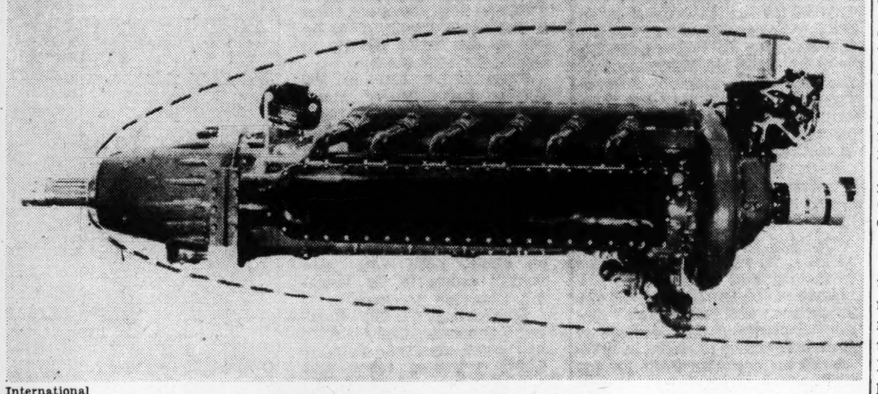
Attention Diverted by War

Since the report calls for sacrifices and adjustments on the part of the Provinces it is unlikely that its proposals can be implemented without considerable negotiation. The time seems hardly opportune for such a process. The report itself has not received the careful consideration from the people themselves that it would have in less trying times.

A widespread reaction to the report has been to laud it as a serious and valuable study of the Constitution of the nation, but there has been mixed with this admiration a feeling that these are not the times for the re-drafting of Dominion-Provincial design.

There has been an inclination on the part of the press to regard the report as a sign post pointing to the future, a future beyond the days of war. While official Ottawa has been guarded in its comment in reaction to the report there is a strong likelihood that it will not get a legislative test until these trying days have passed, or at least until the pressure has been relieved.

New Aircraft Developments Shown



International

An Entry Into Lower-Price Field

The newly-developed Encoupe, a spinproof, stallsafe sport plane, is shown in upper photograh. Capable of a cruising speed of 105 miles an hour, the plane will carry two adults and baggage and reaches lower price brackets than any yet in its power and speed classification. It sells for $2,590. Lycoming's new "pancake" motor, shown in the lower picture, and designed to go inside an airplane wing, is the answer to speed and more speed in planes by helping to cut down the head resistance of motors. The artist has drawn in theoretical fashion how the engine would set inside a wing section. The motor develops 1,200 horsepower and is Lycoming's entry in high power field.

Washington Airfield to Rival World's Greatest

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is rather difficult today to catch the vision of La Guardia Field of New York, Croydon of London, or Le Bourget of Paris, which the engineers of the new airport in Washington, D. C., promise for the new civil airfield in the Nation's Capital. Yet the group of aviation writers who were invited last week by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to visit the new field during the National Aviation Forum could get a small part of the vision as they stood at the intersection of two of the 200-foot wide runways that are rapidly being brought to completion. The engineers at the location assured the writers that Washington would eventually resemble these world fields in space and facilities.

Indicative of the fact that the Washington field at Gravelly Point is approaching usefulness as a landing area were the first stops made by two Goodyear blimps—ironic touch for a field which is to be devoted to heavier-than-air travel—part of a fleet that perform sight-seeing trips over Washington. From one of them alighted a party consisting of Thomas Beck, Chairman of the National Aviation Forum, and Civil Aeronautics Authority officials, to dedicate one of the runways with a plaque which noted that the runway paving will constitute one of the largest asphalt paving contracts completed to date.

Runways Nearly Finished

Two of the runways at Gravelly Point are now partially completed to the point where a light plane could probably land on them in case of an emergency. According to the engineers most of the runway area—which is incidentally larger than La Guardia Field—is expected to be finished by July 4.

One of the runways will be 6,800 feet long, with space in reserve, according to a plan of the field, for 1,500 feet more. Another runway will be 5,200 feet long with expansion also possible so that take offs of the largest planes will be accomplished with safety.

As an additional safety measure the runways at Gravelly Point will coincide with Bolling Field, just across the Potomac River. In case of a motor "conking" (failing) a pilot may be able to "hedge hop" across the Potomac to Bolling. Furthermore the control towers at both Bolling and the new field will be jointly operated so that the traffic conditions at either field will be instantly known to the other.

News in Aviation

Laid on Prepared Base

Some 30 feet of mud and gravel have been sucked up from the bottom of the Potomac as fill for the new Washington airport. The runways themselves consist of about 12½ inches of asphalt mixed with stone laid upon a prepared base. No subsidence of the foundation is expected though if it should sink and lower the runways it will be easily possible to bring the runways up to grade again by adding more surface asphalt.

One hangar is to be started in the immediate future at Washington. It is to contain a door opening 175 feet wide to allow the largest planes to be stored in it. Eventually six hangars are to be built on the field. Nearby the airport are a group of buildings which have been recently taken over by the CAA and to which the CAA will move in time. Close by also will be located the inner marker radio beacons which will denote the beginning of the runways to incoming pilots. In many senses of the word, therefore, the new Washington field will be a "regulatory" center.

United States Firming 'Front' Along Monroe Doctrine's Line

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way aid program, 1942-43; $24,823,000 in river and harbor improvements of special value to the Navy.

9. The Senate staged its first big war-intervention debate as Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, in a fiery speech urged that the President be empowered to sell the Allies ships, planes, guns, and other war materials from the Army and Navy; Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, and Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, bitterly opposed him. The debate waged for five hours.

10. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, urged Congress to give President Roosevelt "a fire extinguisher" for preserving peace in the Western Hemisphere by granting him authority to call the National Guard and reserves into active service in the absence of Congress. He cited the rise of "indirect, subversive methods" in Southern and Central America. He declared that such movements are "dangerous to the United States, especially to the Panama Canal.

11. Stephen Early, White House secretary, announced that President Roosevelt is continuing his "correspondence" with Premier Mussolini. He declined to reveal the nature of the messages and would express no opinion as to whether this "correspondence" was deterring Italy from entering the war.

12. Representative Allen Treadway, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, requested President Roosevelt to inform the House Committee of his plans for cutting nonmilitary expenditures.

"I think we are getting nearer together all the time in the hope that some of these large appropriations will be cut," he said.

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Willkie Gets Big N. J. Write-in Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 4 — Wendell Willkie, "dark horse" in the running for the Republican presidential nomination, whose popularity among New Jersey voters has caused a split in the delegation to the forthcoming national convention in Philadelphia, polled 24,240 write-in ballots in the primary last month, according to official returns today. Two counties —Atlantic and Cape May—did not compile their Willkie votes, which had it been tabulated, would have swelled Mr. Willkie's total.

Mr. Willkie was not entered as a candidate in the primary, and the vote he received was a surprise to politicians.

Official returns also revealed that State Senator Robert G. Hendrickson, of Gloucester County, won the gubernatorial nomination by a margin of 36,843 votes. Mr. Hendrickson polled 288,942 votes against 247,099 for Harold G. Hoffmann.

California Chamber Raising Defense $1,000

RED BLUFF, Calif., June 4 (AP) —A campaign to raise $1,000 to be sent to President Roosevelt for the United States' defense fund was begun today by the Red Bluff Chamber of Commerce.

Leaders said they wanted to "show the governments of all the world that citizens of the United States can and will voluntarily pay in large measure for the cost of defending our democratic national life against any and all encroachment."

The Chamber has 200 members.

Seeks S. C. Re-election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—National Representatives James P. Richards of the Fifth District, and Joseph R. Bryson of the Fourth District, have announced their candidacies for re-election in the approaching primaries of the Democratic party in South Carolina, according to information released here.

Industry Told Defense of U. S. Must Be First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Management and labor must get together and agree to keep production in connection with the national defense program at top speed while they settle their disputes at the conference table rather than by stoppage or checks on output. Such was the warning to the trade union movement generally by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in a speech at the fortieth annual convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union here yesterday.

Miss Perkins, addressing the convention at Carnegie Hall, urged labor and management to put the welfare of the nation above all other considerations and declared that the trade union movement would soon be rid of racketeers, Communists and other "fifth columnists." This brought roars of approval from the delegates.

The address by the Secretary of Labor came at the close of a controversial session in which a handful of Communist delegates opposed a resolution calling for the dissolution of the Dies Committee and appointment of a new joint Congressional committee to investigate and expose anti-democratic groups without endangering civil liberties. The convention passed the resolution by a vote of 646 to 6 after soundly rebuking the Communists for their "role of duplicity in domestic and foreign affairs."

Another resolution barring Communists from office in the Union's Canadian locals passed without dissent.

Intolerant of Halts

Miss Perkins told the delegates that the expanded conciliation and mediation services of her department were adequate to help them to a peaceful solution of their problems and implied the American public would not tolerate halts of production by either side. New Deal laws protecting labor standards would be maintained, she declared.

"Co-operation from labor and management will be required in the task ahead and I know it will be willingly and cheerfully given," Miss Perkins said. "We must all work together so that there will be no slowing down or stoppage of the production job upon which we are about to embark in the interest and in the defense of our beloved republic."

Enumerating social advances effected by legislation since 1933, and stressing that approximately 8,000,000 more men and women are now employed than were working in March, 1933, outside of those in the Federal works agencies, Miss Perkins declared that the rights, privileges and opportunities wage earners, businessmen and farmers have in the United States could not be found with a microscope at this time in other lands.

Liberties Resolution

The resolution on civil liberties questioned the good faith and methods of Representative Martin Dies and some of his colleagues on his investigating committee and declared that the "newspaper appeals" by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, which had encouraged the "Christian Front" and other elements to try to capture the Government by force, had escaped the attention of the Dies Committee, while it had presented "distorted data" at times and had concentrated on injuring the New Deal in the 1938 election by falsely painting as Communists some of its supporters.

Bus Drivers Walk Out In Wage Rise Demand

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Three bus lines operating 70 busses from New York to Washington and Chicago cancelled schedules for 48 hours today after the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen called a strike among their 110 drivers.

Eighty drivers of the Hudson Transit Line, of Paramus, N. J., operating busses in New York and New Jersey, also were called on strike.

The other bus lines affected were Northern Trails, Inc., Eastern Trails, Inc., and Safeway Trails, Inc.

Aaron E. Greenleaf, President of Eastern Trails, said new drivers would be hired at the end of a 48-hour period if the strikers failed to return to work. He said the bus lines could not afford to meet demands for a wage increase from 3 to 5 cents a mile and other concessions asked by the drivers.

S. R. Harvey, of Cleveland, Assistant President of the B. R. T., denied a statement by Mr. Greenleaf that the strike was unlawful and in violation of contract agreements.

Immigration Service Transfer June 14

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed legislation for speeding up to June 14 transfer of the Immigration Service from the Labor to the Justice Department.

Without this legislation the transfer under usual Government reorganization procedure would not have become effective for several weeks.

The legislation also made June 30 the effective date for the third and fourth Government reorganization plans, providing for various bureau changes, including merger of the Civil Aeronautics Authority into the framework of the Commerce Department and abolition of the Air Safety Board.

War Puzzle Unanswered By Fascist Declaration

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The Italian Line today began placing advertisements listing a revised schedule of sailings from New York to Italy.

The Rex, largest ship in the Italian merchant marine, is scheduled to leave New York June 22, and other sailings were listed for June 29, July 6, and July 13.

The line recently postponed all passenger ship sailings between Italy, the United States and South America, giving a lack of business as the cause.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 4—Italy's efforts to prepare its people for war today reached a culminating point with the Fascist Cabinet's approval of a series of war preparations.

But the 17-page communiqué which followed the meeting brought the world no nearer to a definitive answer on the prospects of Italy's declaring war on Germany's side.

The Cabinet's measures are officially described as containing "no decision of importance in the field of foreign affairs." They were chiefly devoted to increasing the effectiveness of war preparations on the industrial and civilian fronts.

The only comment from political circles is that Germany's next thrust may be expected at any moment "and then we shall see."

In the past few days public opinion has rapidly crystallized here. Few Italians still hold the comfortable belief that Italy will not enter the war—a belief widely held as late as three weeks ago.

The comment rather is that the Italian Government has gone too far to turn back. There is an acute state of tension, and in many cases normal work is being neglected under the strain.

Three Major Factors

Three factors are responsible for this serious turn in popular opinion:

1. The German victory in Flanders is taken here as clear proof of German military mastery. Newspapers so inform the Italian people and they have no reason yet to doubt it.

2. Italian war propaganda took on far greater seriousness in the eyes of doubters the moment Germany showed the lightning war to be a possibility. It is generally recognized here that only a short war would be suitable for Italy's requirements.

3. The National Fascist Party was officially entrusted with the guiding of public opinion a week ago. Since then the case for a short war, with glittering cries of empire at the end, has been argued on all sides. The idea is being authoritatively spread that on this basis there is no doubt that Italy will soon enter and triumph.

The well-disciplined party organization now claims that it is prepared to guarantee that public opinion will not react unfavorably.

The majority of the foreign observers are convinced that Rome is on the brink of war in a matter of hours, days, or weeks. A dinner party given by a member of an Allied Embassy staff Monday was held in an apartment with bare walls in the midst of packed trunks and bags. The scene was typical.

Signor Virginio Gayda, frequently an official mouthpiece, writes: "The solidarity between Italy and Germany is in full operation." Newspapers are printing long dispatches from Berlin expressing German thanks for what Italy has already done.

Meanwhile negotiations with Britain over Italy's blockade grievances have been dramatically broken off by Rome again.

This week's fresh increment of mobilization brings more technicians to the colors. So complete has been the calling up of reserves that any further call will be supplementary rather than primary importance.

On the propaganda front various organizations are now taking up the lead of the Fascist Party, which on June 2 issued a statement virtually calling on the Duce to declare war. A series of similar messages is already getting under way. At various points around the Mediterranean, Italy claims that the trend is favorable to its cause. Spanish Fascist outcries against British control of Gibraltar are warmly welcomed, as amounting to permission for Italy to use Spanish soil and bases in the event of war.

Meanwhile Italian propaganda is claiming that Turkey and Egypt are wavering in their loyalty to the Allies in the uneven struggle.

On its Danubian rear, Italian diplomacy is likewise rejoicing in what it believes to be the favorable trend. Rumania's substitution of a friendly for an unfriendly Foreign Minister—Ion Gigurtu for Grigore Gafencu—is bluntly reported as an Axis victory. Both Hungary and Yugoslavia are described as quiet now, and the uncomfortable position of Greece between Italy and Turkey is given considerable attention.

Every effort is being made therefore to present the moment to the Italian people as propitious for the coming struggle.

Suggestions in Paris newspapers that Italy might seek to mediate between France and Germany are heavily discounted here.

Italy and Germany want victory, not negotiations, it is said.

Various rumors that the Allies are offering a comprehensive settlement in the Mediterranean in a desperate effort to keep Italy at peace are likewise disparaged. Italy, in its present mood would not give the necessary guarantees that, once in possession of the conceded territory, it would not use its enlarged strength to attack.

May in Kansas City Ties Traffic Record

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., June 1

This city of 400,000 went through May without a single traffic fatality.

It was the second perfect month since police began keeping detailed traffic records in 1921.

The City won the National Safety Council's award for 1939. Compared with the similar period last year, its record for the first five months of 1940 is even better—five car fatalities under a total of 15 on last June 1.

Red Cross Tackles Relief With Super Agency in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—As the intensity of the European war daily adds thousands more to the rolls of those now homeless and needy, relief organizations in this country are accelerating their work to keep abreast of the need for aid.

Announcement of establishment of a super-relief agency in France to handle its work for refugees and war-wounded was made by the American Red Cross. The new body will be known as Secours Americain aux Victimes de la Guerre and has an initial backing of $400,000, raised by public subscription.

It was set up by the French Government, the French and American Red Cross organizations, Ambassador William C. Bullitt, and Erbest Mercier, French industrialist.

The Red Cross also announced that its war relief fund, raised from its earlier goal of $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, had reached a total of more than $6,000,000. The New York Red Cross chapter's contributions have amounted to $602,621, it was announced.

The Red Cross and the Department of Agriculture announced a plan under which the relief agency would buy from the Agriculture Department a large amount of foodstuffs at half the market price for shipment to refugees in France. The agreement, it was said, was made possible under export subsidy provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The arrangement, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said, will permit exportation on the Red Cross "mercy ship," due to leave here soon for Europe, of 5,881,000 pounds of wheat flour, 1,250,000 pounds of corn meal, 750,000 pounds of lard, 800,000 pounds of prunes, and the same amount of raisins.

The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief meanwhile announced that word had been received of the arrival in Warsaw of 35 cars of relief food for distribution by American representatives. This represents 525 of the 1,500 tons of the food and five tons of clothing recently started on its way to Warsaw with the co-operation of Italian and German railroads.

Fund officials said there is little or no food in the Government-General, and that if there were, the population would have almost no means of purchasing it. Reports indicate there are almost no means for the stricken Polish population to earn a livelihood.

Dog Racing Balked By Arrest of Nine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CITY, N. Y.—The arrest of nine officials and employees of the Greyhound Owners' and Breeders' Association of Orangeburg by State Police has balked dog-race gambling at the Orangeburg Fair Grounds here. It was reported the arrests were made on orders from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Dog-race gambling is not provided for in the pari-mutuel law, although it is not specifically forbidden.

Luke Flanigan, of New York City, attorney for the Greyhound Association, and eight of the organization's employees were arrested and secretly indicted by the Rockland County grand jury on charges of bookmaking and operating a gambling establishment. It was said that the men had taken bets on a race at the fair grounds in order to find out the attitude of the authorities on dog-race gambling.

New York Guardsmen And Militiaman Called

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today ordered 450 National Guardsmen and 50 Naval Militiamen to active duty for protection of New York State's armories, arsenals, boathouses and camps.

The order, obeyed immediately by Adj. Gen. Ames T. Brown, is, the Governor asserted, "a purely precautionary measure." The Governor's order, also proclaimed: "The armories will hereafter be reserved exclusively for military purposes."

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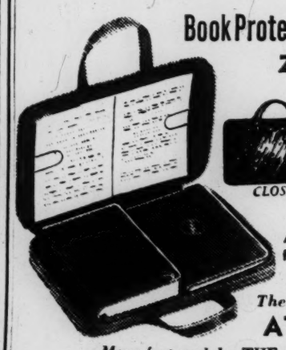

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Supreme Court Makes History While Its Philosophy Shifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — The Supreme Court has made history in the present term.

The term has included the 150th anniversary of the Court.

It has marked the advent of the fifth Roosevelt appointee to the body, giving the President a "majority" in the nine-man tribunal.

Above all, it has marked sweeping Government victories and a broad extension of Federal power in a series of historic decisions. Nearly all of these decisions have been, in one way or another, favorable to the Government's arguments.

Before winding up its affairs today the Court sustained validity of the oil production orders issued by the Texas Railroad Commission, upheld by 8 to 1 (Justice Stone dissenting), the action of a Pennsylvania school board in expelling two pupils for refusing to salute the flag, and completed other cases.

The big cases of the year were generally those which broadened and defined the Government's authority in such matters as antitrust legislation and the regulatory power of agencies like the National Labor Relations Board. Contrary to reports, the presence of a majority of New Deal Justices was not decisive in most cases and in only one or two minor instances was there an absolute cleavage between them and the four other court members. However there was a distinct tendency for the five newcomers to adopt the same approach.

Six-to-Three Decision

In the Apex Hosiery case, for example, May 27, which established the Government's power to sue trade unions under the antitrust act but in the specific case exempted a union from triple damages in a sit-down strike, the Court divided on the latter issue 6 to 3. The five "New Deal" Justices were joined by Mr. Justice Stone, a former Republican Attorney General and Coolidge appointee. The dissenting minority of three was composed of the Chief Justice, and Justices McReynolds and Roberts.

On the same day, in two minor cases dealing with Army re-enlistments and working hours of certain trucking company employees, the five "New Deal Judges," Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas, and Murphy, delivered majority rulings over the dissent of the four other court members. These were almost the only instances in which the five "New Dealers" have completely broken with the other members.

Wendell Willkie, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post of March 9, "The Court Is Now His," charged that the remodeled Court had substantially changed the American form of government. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, replying to the article in his Boston College speech, April 9, recalled that in the 14 cases cited by Mr. Willkie, six were decided by the Court before any appointment by Mr. Roosevelt, in three others only one Roosevelt judge had been appointed, whose vote did ot affect the result; in four others, the result would have been the same if the votes of all those appointed by the President had been excluded, and in the final case alone, the United States vs. Rock Royal Co-operative, a relatively minor case in 1939, were the Roosevelt appointees decisive, joined by Mr. Justice Stone (as again in the Apex case).

Philosophy Changed

The facts seem to show that the change in the court philosophy appeared before the changed membership, but the accumulating evidence of the term just finished indicates that the new tendencies are being confirmed by the five Roosevelt appointees.

Most frequent dissenter is 78-year-old Justice McReynolds, only member left regarded as "conservative" by the Administration. Like the Chief Justice, also 78, he shows no desire to retire, at least until after the fall election. With these two, Mr. Justice Roberts' name has frequently been coupled in dissents. There have also been frequent cases in which the Roosevelt appointees took different sides.

In two big oil decisions the Supreme Court held with the Government and broadened its antitrust power; in the Ethyl case it held the Sherman Act and Patent Law did not permit price regulation; in the Madison case it found 12 big Midwestern oil companies guilty of conspiracy to raise prices. The antitrust drive of Thurman Arnold in the Justice Department has been upheld at many points by the Court. In sustaining the Government's 1937 Bituminous Coal Act, the Court agreed that the Federal and State Governments could use price-fixing to aid an ailing industry.

Court Upholds NLRB

The Apex case defined the relation of the Sherman Act to labor, while it ruled in another case that the 1937 agricultural marketing act did not bar prosecution under antitrust laws of a group of Chicago milk dealers.

The Court in the past term continued its succession of decisions upholding authority of the National Labor Relations Board. Other decisions upheld Federal administrative agencies in acting without lower court interference. In a number of such decisions the high Court placed responsibility on Congress for the agencies' power.

In half a dozen important cases the Court this term also continued its protection of minority rights, free speech, and the right of assemblage.

State Properties Under N. Y. Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4—Intensive training of the New York National Guard to meet any emergency is on throughout the Empire State today and by order of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, all armories are closed for everything save Guard use, and 500 Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen have been ordered to protect all State properties, including camps and buildings used by the armed forces. Enlisted men who have no present employment will be assigned to duty, the Governor announced.

Governor Lehman denied that the order was issued on request from Washington. Instead, he said, he thought it was the wise thing to do.

The official order to Guardsmen and Naval Militiamen was issued by Brig. Gen. Ames T Brown, following a conference with Governor Lehman yesterday and was described as a precautionary measure.

There are 74 buildings used as armories and Naval Militia boathouses in the State, 22 of these being in New York City. State camps are at Peekskill and Pine Plains.

It has been the custom heretofore to rent out armories and drill sheds from time to time for various purposes such as concerts and large gatherings. This will be halted for the time being.

Leaders Term Work Solution Religious Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—The study of religious leaders in America today is to impress upon people the supreme necessity for solving the unemployment problem, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders declared today at the opening session of the Interfaith Conference on Unemployment.

Whatever the defense needs of the nation may be, pre-occupation with strengthening the Army, Navy and Air Force must not be allowed to divert attention from unemployment—"our basic problem"—the speakers agreed.

The Conference, attended by 250 to 300 religious leaders, opened for a three-day session during which all phases of the unemployment problem will be thoroughly discussed in an endeavor both to impress upon the United States the gravity of the issue and to determine, if possible, further methods of alleviating the problem.

Forerunner of War

Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson, of Temple Emanu-El, New York City, declared:

"It is important to be reminded that the matter of unemployment is not unrelated to the tragic events that are taking place in Flanders, France and England during these very days. For among the causes of war is certainly the circumstance that vast numbers of men during the last generation or so have been unable to find gainful occupation. The effect of unemployment has been to create in every country large armies of unsatisfied, troubled, discontented, disgruntled men and women. These unhappy persons have naturally become resentful of and rebellious against the status quo.

"On the background of such maladjustment and discontent, war is made easy as an adventure, made attractive as a promise and almost made inevitable as an expression of all the pent-up dissatisfactions of the bursting sense of outrage of groups and peoples."

Dr. Albert W. Beaven, past President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said that the United States has been attempting "by all its power" to avoid being drawn into the present war, but that unemployment is a factor which is constantly pushing the country nearer the brink. "Unemployment," he said, "is like weighting the scales on the side of war." America should prove "while there is yet time," he added, that it can find a proper solution.

Two Plans Suggested

The Rev. John A. Ryan, Director of the Department of Social Action of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference, mentioned "two suggested solutions" to the unemployment problem:

One is the proposal for a general reduction in wages, so that employers can afford to expand their business operations and increase employment. That this suggestion has important moral implications is obvious.

The other proposal would raise the general level of wages and reduce the level of interest and the earnings of capital. That this remedy has significant moral aspects will hardly be denied.

What unemployment means in terms of regional suffering and regional problems was described to the Conference by Mrs. Olive D. Streater, Director of the Service Bureau for Negro Children in New York City.

"The success of Federal funds in alleviating suffering in the South," Mrs. Streator declared, "seems to go along with a slump in violence on a grand scale. We do not believe that the South has been completely saved by TVA, WPA, NYA, and many other agencies of extreme importance, but we do believe that better food and housing and education have stimulated better race relations.

Shift of Violence

"Twenty years ago this land was torn by race conflict in the northern States. A violence that disappeared from the South with the passing of night riders and the Ku Klux Klan, returned with even greater terrors in Chicago, East St. Louis, Washington, even in the peaceful city of Knoxville, Tenn. Most of these riots sprang from economic discontent. It was easier for the political spellbinders to blame hard times on Negroes than to find a solution."

Outstanding churchmen and women known for their interest in unemployment presiding at the various sessions include:

Dr. James Myers, Industrial Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York.

Benson Y. Landis, Assistant Secretary, Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of Churches, New York.

Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman, Co-Chairman, Social Justice Committee of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, New York.

Miss Margaret A. Gerber, Executive Secretary, District of Columbia Co-operative League.

Edward Keating, Managing Editor of Labor, Washington, D. C.

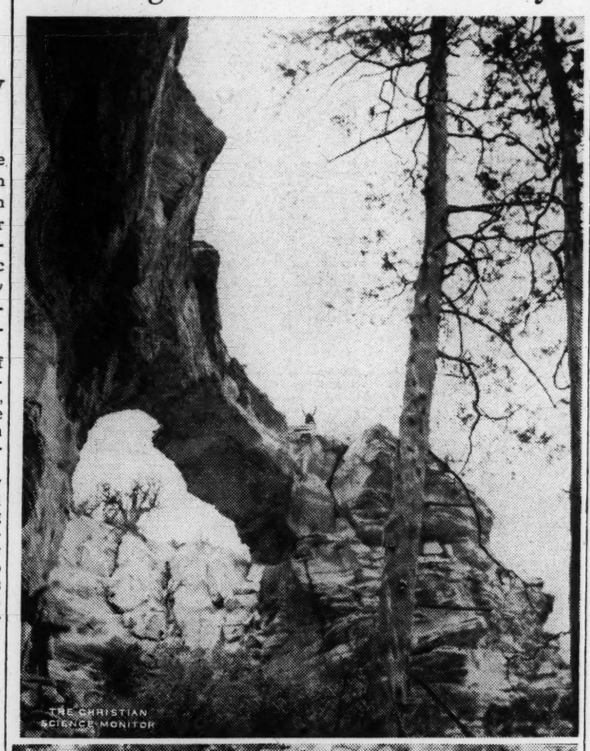
Ernest F. Johnson, Director of Research, Federal Council of Churches, New York.

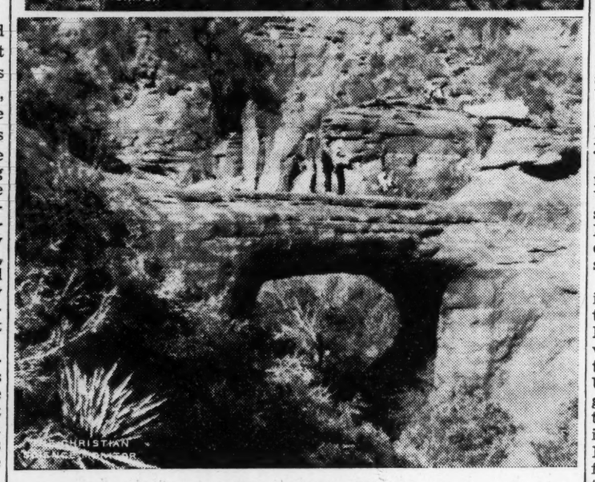
The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Haas, Dean of the School of Social Science, [Roman] Catholic University.

Aid Young Oysters

Oystermen who "plant" their beds, cover the producing bottoms with layers of old shells. The young oysters attach themselves to these after passing the larval stage.

No Longer Exclusive With Cowboys





Wonders of the West

Upper: Devil's Bridge, formed at angle, flying-buttress fashion. Lower: Vultee Arch, level and of even width.

'Discovery' of Natural Bridges In Arizona Sets Tourists on Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SECONDA, Ariz.—That natural bridges should exist in the wild, broken sandstone and limestone country along upper Oak Creek, is not surprising. Their presence, however, has just become known to the general public. Best advertiser these old-new scenic attractions have is Harold E. Pilmer, U. S. Forest Service ranger stationed here.

Ranger Pilmer denies that he is the "discoverer" of Vultee Arch, Devil's Bridge, and several other spans that he has recently photographed, measured, and reported on to his superiors. He says that they were long known to old-timers and cowboys who were "more interested in cattle brands than in scenery." Even yet they are not noted on any map nor mentioned in any information for tourists.

Vultee Arch, five or six miles northwest of Sedona in an air line, came to notice in the course of a search for an airplane piloted by a couple named Vultee, which crashed in that vicinity in January of 1938. This is an almost perfect stone bridge, 35 feet long, and almost exactly eight feet wide from end to end. Distance from the bottom of the arch to the creek bed below is 38 feet.

Devil's Bridge, 44 feet long, slants upward from a small pinnacle to a large cliff. From the bottom of the arch at its upper end, to the ground below, is 63 feet. The not-so-original name comes from a mountain not far away that is locally known as Devil's Butte.

Unfortunately, neither Vultee Arch nor Devil's Bridge is accessible by motor car. But sightseers don't seem to mind considerable horseback riding, hiking and climbing through rough country in order to reach them. Almost every Sunday, Ranger Pilmer guides a party of people who have come from Flagstaff, Prescott, Phoenix, and other distant points to view the natural bridges.

President Studies Possible Economies In Departments Outside Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—With the objective of saving at least 10 per cent in general government expenditures, President Roosevelt has begun an exhaustive survey of Department budgets with the exception of those related to defense.

The President's first step was to go over departmental appropriations with Harold Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and to compile possible economies, all of which will be used to help defray the mounting emergency armament bill.

Departments and agencies whose appropriations have already been made by Congress will be asked to keep their expenditures at least 10 per cent under their budgets and these savings will then be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said that there would of course be some departments which could not give up any part of their appropriations and might even incur deficiencies. He cited the State Department as an illustration.

The matter of general governmental salary reductions has not come up for consideration, Mr. Early said, although a proposal for a flat 10 per cent decrease, including the salary of Congressmen, is a part of the economy program which Senator Harry F. Bird of Virginia is now advocating in Congress.

A White House announcement said that the President hopes that increased defense expenditures will result in considerable reemployment and permit some reduction in relief expenditures. The Administration is, however, contemplating no decrease in relief appropriations, desiring to hold these appropriations in reserve to meet any emergency.

Mr. Early explained that frequently, under normal conditions, a certain volume of budgeted appropriations is saved and returned to the Treasury each year. He said that for the fiscal year of 1939 these savings totaled $179,534,000 and that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, such savings are expected to amount to $184,978,000.

The expectation is that the normal savings for the fiscal year of 1940 will exceed those of last year. The President has as yet made no estimate of the possible economy which his 10 per cent objective might yield because such a considerable part of the Government's present budget is either directly or indirectly concerned with defense and these appropriations will not be included in his projected savings.

Lake Canandaigua Has Indian Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—This is "Iroquois Week" at Camp Letchworth, on Lake Canandaigua where Indian young men and women from six upstate reservations are carrying out daily programs based on the folk-lore of their ancestors. These reviews of tribal history, presented under actual camping conditions, are part of the training course the National Youth Administration has been conducting for five years, providing preparatory experience for young Indian prospective camp counselors.

Each day a special hight point of Iroquois development will be marked by a demonstration of crafts, dances, songs, legends, public speaking, sports or evening campfire ceremonies.

On opening day, yesterday, the early days of one nation in Algonquin territory were pictured; today, organization of the tribes into a confederacy is being shown; tomorrow, the stage will be set for the five tribes—Onandagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Mohawks and Senecas. June 6, will see the enacting of the adoption of the Tuscaroras into the confederacy and Friday, Iroquois leaders and Indian contributions to civilization.

United States World's Hope For Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4—In a world termed torn by warfare and dishonesty in international dealings, the greatest hope for freedom lies in the United States, whose destiny will be mapped by the young persons of today, according to Owen D. Young, retired Chairman of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Young addressing an audience of more than 8,000 young people at Syracuse University's commencement here yesterday, said he could not say whether the nation would be more or less prosperous when the youth of today assumed control of national affairs.

"But I can say that your attitude toward its defense, the protection of its democratic institutions and the whole question of its political behavior will largely determine that question," he declared.

"I cannot say whether you will live in a world of peace, but I can say that nations will have to abandon the idea that their treaties are scraps of paper to be violated whenever in self-interest they, who are stronger, wish to take something from others who are weaker.

"I cannot say that freedom will survive anywhere in the world, but I can say that its major anchorage and greatest hope lie in this great nation whose destiny you will fashion by your behavior."

Mr. Young recalled newspaper reports of the Youth Congress in Washington last winter when some of the delegates hissed the President and interrupted the proceedings of the House of Representatives with cat-calls.

"Investigation showed that the infractors were only small minorities," he continued. "Nevertheless, I hate to see such minorities, ever vocal, never representative, setting the pattern for youth in the United States of America. I suggest that you pay careful attention to the behavior of minorities in any group to which you belong. Freedom of speech, like the other freedoms guaranteed to us, have their obligations as well as their privileges."

Enlarging upon his condemnation of treachery in international relationships, Mr. Young condemned aggression and treaties not honored by signatories.

"Japan acted in China, Italy in Ethiopia, the League of Nations became a scrap of paper, and Germany, fired by the resentment of her youth, moved out, too, with her power in a lawless world," he said. "The scrap of paper flowered in the tragedy of Czechoslovakia and Poland. It allayed the conflict between Fascism and Communism; it brought brave little Finland to her knees; it stalked through Denmark and then through the air and fjords to Norway.

45,000 New Pilots in Year Aim of CAA Training Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — To keep pace with the step-up in military aircraft production the Civil Aeronautics Authority will teach the rudiments of flying to 45,000 new pilots and retrain thousands of rusty fliers by July 1, 1941.

Framework for the vast training program already is laid by the CAA in its civilian pilot-training program which will have turned out 9,810 new college and non-college pilots by June 30.

Instead of training approximately 10,000 pilots in a college year as it has been doing, the CAA will give intensive courses to 15,000 student pilots on a three-month basis. Instruction of the first group will be under way by June 15 and the third group will finish by July 1941.

Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the CAA, said the Authority would put $5,000,000 into the program immediately and count on Congress to appropriate an additional $32,000,000 already requested.

Women May Be Admitted

The program as announced, will be open only to men between the ages of 18 and 26, though Mr. Hinckley indicated a possibility that women may be admitted later. Between 300 and 400 women have been trained under this year's college program. "If the situation gets as bad as it could, women could ferry ships and do many other things," Mr. Hinckley stated.

In addition to initiating 45,000 men into the fundamentals of flying, the Commission has plans under way for:

Extending secondary instruction of 45 additional flying hours to 9,000 students who already have taken elementary training.

Training at least 3,000 new instructors.

Giving "refresher courses" of 25 hours to 5,000 active and inactive pilots with commercial ratings.

"Refreshing" some 7,000 inactive private pilots with 15-hour courses.

Making available 25-hour refresher courses to approximately 5,000 solo pilots.

Special Course

In addition, a special 15-hour course will be given to 25,000 students who will have qualified as private pilots under the civilian pilot training program but who are not immediately selected for secondary training.

Mr. Hinckley said that 90 per cent of the students already enrolled in secondary training in 13 colleges have expressed the desire to get into military aviation, though they will require still further Army training before they are eligible for combat piloting.

"The 45,000 new pilots," Mr. Hinckley emphasized, "will not be military pilots in any sense. All new pilots must start somewhere," he said.

Pilot training, he described is a bottleneck in the aviation industry. Even the airlines have come to the end of their reserves on pilots, he indicated.

Facilities for the new program are immediately available at 435 colleges and universities and in 75 communities where last year's training was conducted on a non-college basis. Further colleges will be added to the program if they prove eligible, Mr. Hinckley said.

The quota of noncollege trainees will be increased under the program from 8 to 15 per cent. About 1,000 planes or one for 15 students will be available for the trainees' use, Mr. Hinckley estimated.

Individuals wishing to apply for the flight training are advised to contact the nearest operating company or college enrolled in the program.

Egypt Expedites Exit of Foreigners

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 4 (AP)—Americans are leaving Egypt in steadily increasing numbers, the Government facilitating exit visas for foreigners and refusing permits for re-entry.

Five hundred German refugees—mostly Jews—who have enjoyed full liberty in Egypt since the outbreak of the European war, have been ordered to leave the country within eight days or be interned. They were seeking passage today to various nations.

Fifteen Germans arrested here have been sent to concentration camps.

'Fifth Column' Watch Asked in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Governor A. Harry Moore has appealed to municipal police departments to co-operate with State and Federal authorities in tracking down "fifth column" activities in New Jersey.

The Governor, in letters addressed to local police heads, urged that police be careful in making arrests, but asked that each complaint be thoroughly investigated.

"The successful operations of 'fifth column' activities in European countries having homogeneous populations presents to us the vulnerable position of our State and our Country," he said.

Parents Bar Ousted Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The case of Miss Mary B. C. Byrne, public school teacher who was dismissed for refusing to undergo physical examination by the Board of Education's medical staff, is being taken up by the United Parents Associations here, which will oppose her reinstatement.

Asking a reversal of the decision by the State Commissioner of Education, Frank P. Graves, that Miss Byrne be readmitted, the Associations has reviewed her record, which classifies her as among teachers "apparently unfit" for service due to mental or physical conditions.

When the case comes before the Supreme Court in Albany for review on June 14, the Associations will present their views "as friends of the court," it was declared at a meeting held by the organization last night, when a resolution adopted charges that Miss Byrne was one of 250 teachers reported by their principals as "apparently" unfit for efficient service, but that she was the only one who refused to undergo a physical examination.

Following her dismissal, the State Commissioner ordered her reinstated, ruling that a teacher was not obliged to take such examination, but this has not been carried out by the Board of Education, which is continuing the fight against Miss Byrne.

"The United Parents Associations, having an organized membership of more than 100,000 parents," the resolution says, "on their behalf, and on behalf of all parents having children in the schools of this City, regards the decisions of the State Commissioner in this case as inimical to the well-being and health of the children who may come under the jurisdiction of said teacher and other teachers suffering similar ailments."

Canadian Air Aid Speeded to Europe

OTTAWA (AP)—Answering a call from Great Britain for help, a steady flow of Canadian pilots, aviation crews, and planes has been started overseas to serve with the Royal Air Force, James S. Duncan, Acting Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air, declared June 3.

Mr. Duncan said present needs demand the maximum output of air personnel in the shortest time for service overseas.

He said the advance party of one squadron already is in England, aircraft, guns, and wireless equipment are ready to go, recently-graduated pilots are going overseas immediately, fighter and bombing planes ready for action in France have been sent to the United Kingdom and others are awaiting transportation.

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Nazis Shift Press Attack From England to France

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 4—Judging from all external indications, the combined power of Germany and Italy is poised for a blow against France to be launched as soon as military circumstances are propitious.

The press here for the past five days has been diligently preparing the public for an advance of the German armies against France, instead of continuation of the westward movement against England.

Public opinion here is being whipped up to a state of anti-French bitterness, with newsreels featuring the faces of African French prisoners. Individual comments show that these films are not without their effect.

References to England at the same time are being soft-pedaled. Shreds of old anti-English war posters hang unnoticed on the billboards, and unrenewed, while High Command reports mention every day the courage, tenacity and resistance of the English Army in Flanders. All attention is directed against France, thereby reversing the previous emphasis on England as occupying the role of arch enemy, which prevailed from last September until the middle of last week.

The trend of the press campaigns in the earlier phases of the war do not enable one to draw any definite conclusions as to what they portend. The offensives in both Scandinavia and the Low Countries were preceded by press emphasis on the Balkan situation, thus distracting attention from the real objective.

Army Moves Screened

Probably never before in history have the plans of armies been so successfully screened as the moves of this German Army.

Whenever an offensive impends, diplomatic activity, plus press emphasis, open a variety of possible directions.

It is perfectly possible that after getting the Allies braced for a double attack on France from the German Army driving south, and the Italians coming north, and a large section of the Allied navies concentrated in the Mediterranean in an effort to counterbalance Italy's effectiveness against France, Germany may suddenly unlease everything directly against England. Such a move would give Italy credit for an enormous contribution to the German cause without actually entering the war—a course which Italy perhaps still prefers.

The same technique was employed at the crucial moment in the course of the Western offensive.

At the moment when the German armies were beginning to feel their way across the Meuse in the Givet Sedan sector, the press here broke out in tributes to Count Alfred von Schlieffen, originator of the plan of encircling northern France, leaving the inference that a repetition of the plan was in progress at the moment in Belgium.

Entirely Different Plan

Thus the Schlieffen Plan idea was kept actively alive at the very moment most vital to the success of the actual German plan, which was entirely different, thereby causing the French to misplace some of their best troops.

Thus there is complete uncertainty today whether the anti-French tone of the press presages a concentration of all the Axis power in an immediate effort to crush France and eliminate the last continental fulcrum for English influence, or whether it is merely a move to screen a coming surprise attack on England.

Several military considerations, however, make an offensive against France particularly desirable at the present moment for Germany.

The unexpected ability of England to withdraw much of its Expeditionary Force to safety reduces the anticipated vulnerability of England to immediate attack, while the intensified arms production of America promises early and significant aircraft deliveries to England.

Invasion of England Risky

Both considerations probably make the invasion of England more difficult than was calculated here.

On the other hand French resistance seems less formidable after the startling success of the Channel drive. German officers who served at the front tend to praise the courage and stubborn resistance of the English troops, but it is obvious that the German Army's estimate of the fighting qualities of the French Army has been reassessed downward as a result of the recent operations.

Also, German occupation of the coast facing England at the narrowest part of the Channel vastly reduces the ability of England to send troops and supplies to France, while the constant threat of the presence of the German armies in the Calais area must increase the inclination of England to retain its best forces for its own defense.

Germany therefore finds France for the first time since 1870, relatively isolated and exposed to German attack. It is an opportunity obviously tempting to the High Command, particularly since England's military power on the Continent depends on having a continental ally.

Colonial Troops Irk Nazis

These facts all lend credence to the imminence of a major drive against France, suggested by the press campaign which recalls the anti-German course of French history for 300 years, with a reminder of the occupation of the Rhineland and the current use of colonial troops, which tends to arouse the strongest antipathies among Germans.

Could all France be subjugated, Germany would be able to face England with an impressively powerful continental position and to await the development of American supplies of arms to England with relative unconcern.

Italy's attitude encourages German anticipations of the success of such a development, while rumors, that are entirely without confirmation here, of Russia's restlessness, added to swift development of the American attitude, perhaps adds to the desirability, in German eyes, of proceeding immediately to consolidation of the continental position, leaving the attack on England until later.

British Tackle Food as War Problem

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Formation yesterday of a committee under Sir William Bragg to calculate accurately the Nation's food requirements and the recent establishment of some 800 self-contained "counties" each with its own full stocks of essential foods are two of the recent measures which have made Mr. and Mrs. John Bull breathe a sigh of relief.

For to speak quite openly, they have been perhaps a little anxious about the effect of intensified war upon their larder.

The new committee under Sir William not only will determine the food requirements, but also will discover means of filling these requirements. The self-contained "counties" were announced recently by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, in a recent account of the Government's emergency food plans. Both measures have allayed to a large extent uneasiness on the part of many Britons.

One of the main reasons for uneasiness has been fact that up to the present the average British family is doing markedly well in the matter of food, well enough to be alternately amused and not amused at the habit of good friends overseas to ship them a parcel of food now and again, along with a covering note sympathizing that the food situation should be so difficult.

Folk here have also been disconcerted to read of visitors bringing with them grips filled with tinned food to tide them over their stay here—although probably not so disconcerted as the visitors themselves, who have had either to open their tins while others around them have been eating meals fresh from the oven, or to find some place to dump their unwanted stores while nobody was looking.

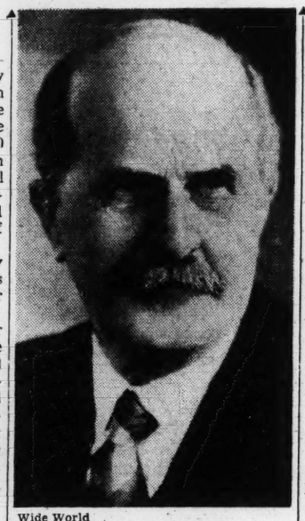
Such actions have caused sharp editorials in the press, questions in Parliament, and the charging to the Ministry of Information with a special duty of rectifying this particular misconception about present-day Britain. There was even one specially arranged radiocast for overseas from the dining room of a leading hotel, with a Canadian commentator giving a running description of the scene from course to course.

Diet Is Changing

But, if the average Mr. John Bull is not feeling any particular food shortage, his diet is changing through a shortage, actual or artificially arranged, of certain particular foods. The spread of the war on the continent of Europe has cut out a number of sources of supply of some foodstuffs, either partially or totally. The need to conserve shipping space has meant that supplies of other commodities have been curtailed by Government action.

The total result is that the traditional diet of the country is altering. The typical English breakfast of eggs and bacon and buttered toast and lashings of marmalade, if not entirely a thing of the past, is now far from typical. Eggs have maintained a fairly steady price, but bacon is strictly rationed, and the sugar for home-made marmalade has been cut down.

The same story can be told of the typical English dinner, with roast beef of Olde Englande figuring so prominently in it. Conditions vary from time to time and from area to area, but as a general rule good beef is a rare acquisition for many civilian housewives and even then it is subject to rationing, and joints and sirloins are difficult to obtain for small families whose coupons do not total up to the sum necessary to purchase a good-sized cut. A small joint for, say, a family of three is not easy to get, and anyway can only be made to last out the week by careful dish-making which involves ingenuity and probably a couple of meatless days.



Wide World

Sir William Bragg

President of the Royal Society and one of Britain's outstanding natural scientists, has been named Chairman of the Scientific Food Committee which will calculate the Nation's food requirements and fill them.

Rabbit and Poultry Plentiful

Rabbit and poultry are, however, plentiful, and unrationed, so for those who can afford to buy above their ration-budget there is still quite sufficient meat for every day.

To make good any shortage and cut down imports, Britain is trying to rationalize its eating to a general plan. Sir John Orr, and Mr. David Lubbock, foremost British diet experts, have produced a publication entitled "Feeding the People in Wartime," which carefully surveys the food situation and lays down general rules which patriotic feeders should follow when they make their shopping lists. In this work they set forth a short list of home-produced foods of which better advantage can be taken, and another of imported foods which will fill the populaiton up without filling the ships up.

Citizens are asked to take more milk, more oatmeal, more vegetables, particularly potatoes. In all these things Britain is self-sufficient. Then they are urged to cut down on meat, eggs, sugar and bacon, filling their shopping bags instead with cheese, dried fruits and fats, which, though imported, are concentrated foods and save space in the holds of the merchant fleet.

Cheese in considered particularly important in this new scheme. The experts say that, weight for weight, it contains twice as much nourishment as beef.

The result of all this is to change the typical dinning-room scene very considerably. A balanced set of patriotic meals, minus the ration of meat, starts with porridge or cereals, margarined toast and, perhaps, sausages and follows up with some such dish as potato cheese with vegetables.

A factor in assessing this diet is that most of the men of the country, at least, lunch away from home, and it is still possible to eat more or less as usual in restaurants. Beef and lamb are readily obtainable—without any ration tickets changing hands—and there seems to have been very little change in either menus or prices.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—Wage increases of some 25 per cent for farm laborers and a ban on their leaving the land—latest measure to step up home food production—constitute sweeping changes in the whole economic status of the British farming industry.

Britain is faced with the prospect of an intensified German blockade, with air attacks on British Ports, and with the urgent necessity of cutting the £4,000,000 annual bill for food imports. It must also conserve all possible supplies of foreign currency for war materials. The Government has therefore decided to throw overboard its long-standing conception of agriculture as the handmaiden of industry.

For many years British farms have been allowed to languish and farm laborers have been among the worst paid workers so that British laborers in other industries should have cheap food—largely grown abroad.

Long-Term Plan Sought

British farmers have long pleaded for a bold long-term program to set agriculture on its feet, but successive governments have merely nibbled at the problem.

It has been left to a former soap manufacturer, Mr. Robert Speare Hudson, new Minister of Agriculture, under the increasing gravity of the war situation, to introduce measures which not only will help Britain to feed its armies now, but which also foreshadows a new era for farming when peace comes.

The new national minimum wage of 48s. weekly for farm hands brings them closer into line with other workers, when account is taken of the former's advantage in cheaper living conditions and the proportion of free or inexpensive food they often receive. Moreover, they have unusual opportunities for overtime. The former minimum wage was around 38s.—less in some areas.

While there has been a big speeding up of plowing in Britain since the war, resulting in more than 2,000,000 extra acres being already under cultivation, the continued drift of labor from the land, amounting to 70,000 persons since last September, showed that new means had to be found to insure sufficient hands on the farms. By the terms of the new measures laborers are not allowed to be taken from farms while those who already have left must return when their present employment ceases.

The land army is to be further increased by thousands more women recruits and by gangs of conscientious objectors who will recover large tracts of derelict land.

Compulsory powers, designed to secure the maximum use of resources in land, men, machinery, and fertilizers, are invested in the Minister of Agriculture. Dairy herds will have the first claim on imported feeding stuffs. Pigs and poultry must be reduced to one third of their present numbers by autumn because of the animal fodder shortage, which appears to be even more serious than is generally believed, as disclosed from Mr. Hudson's grave words in a radio talk to farmers on June 2.

An immediate nation-wide survey of 300,000 British farms is to be undertaken to facilitate the production program. Derelict and semi-derelict land is to be taken over by the State. Farmers are being pressed to grow more fodder, catch crops, and to make more silage.

The experts of the Advisory Committee will decide how the best use can be made of farm resources.

To meet the bigger pay envelopes, farmers will have to get higher prices. Price rises in the shops are inevitable, but the discussions now proceeding between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture are aimed to make the rise in the cost of living as small as possible, to prevent prices chasing wages up a vicious inflation spiral.

Already the Government is dipping deeply into the national pocket in subsidizing food and it is expected officials will go some way further to stop prices from soaring, with the inevitable necessity of higher wages.

Best Defense Is Democracy, Governor Says

Continued from Page 1

agreement over the wording, insofar as it could be called a resolution, broke a written and unwritten rule which during the 32 years of the conference has precluded such action. This in itself may be considered a token of the gravity with which the Executives view the world situation. But they left it there, not as if they were dropping a hot potato, but in recognition of the greater good to be accomplished under such circumstances by a study of the problems of state government.

Governor Stark in his opening address touched directly on the war problem, but in a positive manner. He proposed a "sixth column" to be composed of all loyal citizens pledged to talk with discretion, listen quietly, think clearly, and hold courageously firm against the forces of alarm and hysteria." "The strongest weapon of the 'sixth column'" he said, "is faith—a firm and unyielding faith in the unconquerable destiny of the American people—faith in its leadership, and faith in a God who has singularly blessed us."

Gov. John W. Brickner of Ohio hit a combined relief-finance-state sovereignty keynote in outlining the experiences of his State where a tax limitation law nullifies in some degree the effect of a home rule law, forcing local governments to turn back to the state for help. The State, he said, fills the job of a local unit expressing interest and desire, but the tendency to let that control and representation rest in the unit with the greatest taxing power, he insisted, must be stopped short of Washington.

Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon, a Republican, agreed with Governor Bricker, also a Republican, on the danger of dictation from the Federal Government, but so also did Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, and Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, both Democrats.

Governor Sprague complained that his State has "acquiesced grudgingly in the mandate from Washington and only under threat of denial of grants to our aged." Governor Rivers noted that the pressure of the central Government, for example, in freezing state highway allocation, "is as asinine as it is bureaucratic." And Governor O'Conor urged that "the Federal departments withdraw gradually from the field of direct administration."

Seated about a huge table, with a surprisingly small group of onlookers in the background, the Governors shed their partisan cloaks and addressed themselves to the administrative tasks in a manner that one probably sees only when a group of them get together in this way. There is no "playing" to the gallery, no jousting for political position in these conferences. The high caliber of American leadership is pretty clearly revealed under these conditions.

Blow at Spoils System

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, in his dinner address, pointed out that while no American will oppose the principles of President Roosevelt's defense program, it will be worse than useless unless there stands behind it a united citizenry determined that no inroads will ever be made to destroy the American way of life and the American method of representative government.

"Wipe out the spoils system," he urged "and increase the respect of the citizen in his Government by attracting to it able and honest men and women."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, telling of the operation of the 54-year-old labor conciliation and arbitration law in his State, drew the moral from its success that: "In this country the way to achieve unity is not through the relationship of mastery and submission: it is by the art of getting along well together."

Britain Ready to Fight For Years, Churchill Says

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons today, said Britain will carry this war to victory "if necessary for years—if necessary alone," despite the "colossal" defeat in Flanders.

He said the Allies had suffered "a colossal military disaster," that the French Army had been weakened, and Belgium lost.

The deliverance of the troops from Dunkirk, he said was largely due to the work of the Royal Air Force, guarding the 220 light warships and 620 other vessels, employed in the work.

He said 30,000 men in the British Expeditionary Force had been killed, wounded or are missing, but added proudly that 335,000 Allied troops had been saved from annihilation or capture.

The Prime Minister said that although some good judges had told him that 20,000 or 30,000 men might be re-embarked "it certainly seemed" as though the whole of the French First Army and the B. E. F. north of Amiens and the Abbeville gap might be lost.

When he set the time for withdrawal a week ago, he continued, "I feared it would be my hard lot to announce the greatest military disaster in our long history."

A Thousand Guns Lost

However, he said, the Allies must be very careful not to assign "to this deliverance the attributes of a victory."

"Wars are not won by evacuations," the Prime Minister said.

He said the British resistance at Calais had enabled the Allies to keep the port of Dunkirk open.

Mr. Churchill said the B. E. F. lost nearly 1,000 guns in Flanders, and said the men who were withdrawn were "brought back from the jaws of death by a miracle of deliverance."

"The whole root and core and brain of the British Army around which we were to build—and are to build—the greater British armies of later years appeared about to perish or to be led into ignominious and starving captivity," Mr. Churchill said.

He acknowledged that all channel ports are in Herr Hitler's hands and warned that "we must expect another blow will be struck almost immediately at us or at the French."

Will Rebuild Forces

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the R. A. F. used "part of the main metropolitan fighter strength" assigned to guard London to strike at German bombers and their protecting fighters who were harassing the movement of the troops across the channel.

He told the cheering House that Britain "shall not be content with a defensive war" and said the nation would never surrender and never give up the struggle against German tyranny.

"We will reconstitute and build up the B. E. F. once again under its gallant commander in chief, Lord Gort," he said.

The Prime Minister declared that "only rapid retreat could have saved the British and French armies" after the Germans broke through at Sedan on the Meuse River.

Waited for Belgium

The French High Command had hoped "they would be able to close the gap" at Sedan and on the Meuse, Mr. Churchill said.

The strategical plan of retirement "was not immediately realized," he declared, because such retirement would have involved "destruction of the fine Belgian Army of over 20 divisions and abandonment of the whole of Belgium."

Mr. Churchill said the force and scope of the German penetration was not realized until Gen. Maxime Weygand took command of the Allied armies.

An effort was made by the French and British armies to keep on holding the "right hand of the Belgians" and to give their own right hand to the newly created French Army which was to have advanced across the Somme River in great strength to grasp it, Mr. Churchill said.

But, he added, the German "eruption swept like a sharp scythe around and to the rear of the armies and cut off all communication between us and the main French Army."

Communication Severed

The movement "severed our communications" for food and ammunition and sheared its way "up the coast almost to Dunkirk," he said.

British forces holding Calais were given one hour to surrender, Mr. Churchill said, and after four days of bitter fighting there were only 30 unwounded survivors rescued by the navy.

The Germans had "eight or nine armored divisions, each of about 400 armored vehicles," in the van which slashed Allied communication, the Prime Minister reported.

Behind this armored and mechanized onslaught, came a number of German divisions in trucks, and behind them plodded the "dull, brute mass of the ordinary German army," he said.

This army, he declared, was always ready "to be led to trampling down any other land which has the liberty and comfort they have never known in their own."

"This armored scythe stroke almost reached Dunkirk—almost but not quite—" he said, adding that Boulogne and Calais were scenes of desperate fighting.

Guards defended Boulogne for a while and then were withdrawn on orders from England, he disclosed.

These troops at Calais, he said, "added a page to the glory of the light division."

"Their sacrifice was not, however, in vain. . . . Two armored divisions which otherwise would have been turned against the British Expeditionary Force had to be sent to overcome them."

The time gained by the resistance at Calais "enabled the Gravelines water line to be held by French troops: and thus it was that the port of Dunkirk was open," Mr. Churchill continued.

"We must be very careful," he warned, "not to assign to this deliverance the attributes of a victory. . . .

"Wars are not won by evacuations."

But Mr. Churchill reminded the House that "there was victory inside this deliverance" because the "whole might of the German Air Force" was unable to prevent the evacuation.

Reviews Belgian Action

Alluding to the capitulation of King Leopold III of the Belgians, he recalled that it was the Allies "who rescued Belgium from extinction in the last war." The Prime Minister declared that had the Belgians "not sought refuge . . . in fatal neutrality," the Allies might well have saved "not only Belgium, but, perhaps, even Poland."

"The brave and efficient" army of Leopold was on our eastern flank and this was on "our only line of retreat to the sea," Mr. Churchill explained.

Suddenly, "with the least possible notice and without the advice of his Ministers, upon his own personal act," Leopold sent a plenipotentiary to the German command, "surrendering his army and exposing our whole flank without means of retreat," Mr. Churchill declared.

At this utterance the House rang with cries of "Shame! Shame!"

Belgium's surrender forced the British "at shortest notice" to cover a flank to the sea more than 30 miles long or be cut off and "share the fate to which King Leopold had condemned the finest army his country ever formed."

American Farms Stand Ready To Pour Food Into Europe

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—The Western Hemisphere, traditionally the World's foodbasket, appears capable of sending huge food supplies to Europe.

An inventory of the Americas' food reservoirs shows that they are unusually well stocked and better prepared than 25 years ago to help feed Europe's war refugees.

Millions of bushels of surplus wheat, the basic food, are available. Other grain supplies are sufficient to meet any unusual foreign demand and meat supplies also apparently are plentiful.

The Department of Agriculture has an arrangement whereby the American Red Cross can obtain some surplus foods at about half the market cost. The Government has also taken steps to make loans on grain callable on demand for any emergency, thereby giving it control over large supplies. And recently Britain has purchased 50,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, enough for three months' normal supply.

Unfavorable Conditions

Exporters said the extent of abnormal foreign use of Western Hemisphere foods would depend upon the course of the war, its duration, and possibly the victors. European crop conditions in many regions are unfavorable, many farmers are in uniform and vegetation in battle zones has been destroyed.

The blockade, occupation of territory, rationing, disruption of mercantile traffic, and many other factors have knocked out much of the European market for grains, meats and provisions, at least temporarily.

The United States had the largest portion of the European import market to itself at the beginning of the last war. But now it finds itself with two major food producing and exporting competitors on this side of the Atlantic—Canada and Argentina.

Canada Has Surplus

Canada today has the bulk of the Western Hemisphere wheat available for export. Out of a crop of almost 500,000,000 bushels last year, one of the largest on record, Canada still has more than 300,000,000 bushels, better than double the supply a year ago, with a new crop already seeded.

Argentina has only about 30,000,000 bushels left from a small crop early this year but a new crop will be ready the first of next year. The United States supply available for export and carryover in the season beginning next July 1 has been estimated at almost 300,000,000 bushels, or more than 100,000,000 above "safe" reserves.

British Write Unmatched Epic of the Sea

Continued from Page 1

general public — seems to have given the British almost a sense of personal confidence in their fighters as would have come to them through a victory on foreign soil.

For at the southeastern ports where the troopships landed their weary freight, at the villages through which the troop trains passed, and at towns where the trains stopped, the folks at home had immediate contact with bronzed, unshaven, and in some cases the tattered heroes of the epic retreat in Flanders, talked, laughed, and joked with "the boys," looked into faces that completely routed the German suggestion that the retreating Britishers and French had been in any way demoralized by the shattering ordeal of fire-steel, and high explosives.

All Played a Part

This epic retreat, withdrawal, and reception of hundreds of thousands of men who a few hours previously had been engaged in stubborn combat with the enemy was a masterpiece of extemporization in which many sections of the community played a part—from Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, loath to leave the battle area in Dunkirk while a single Allied soldier remained there, to housewives in England who threw open their homes as a refuge to British Tommies and French Poilus, or who, at railway stations or other feeding points, cut sandwiches by the tens of thousands until their fingers could scarcely close over the knife.

A vital consideration was to avoid congestion at the ports of debarkation, so the men in transit were just given a quick ration, which they were able and mighty willing to supplement en route and supplied by military victualing authorities.

Armada of Relief Ships

The aspect of operations which most thoroughly captured the public's imagination, however, was the work of the fantastic armada of relief vessels of all shapes and sizes that converged upon hard-held Dunkirk from British and French ports, hove to under intense and unremitting bombardment, picked up troops in hundreds, scores, dozens, or twos and threes, according to the vessel's capacity, and then went streaking off toward safety with them—bombed from the air, beset by high-powered motor torpedo boats, and under the imperative necessity of making no navigational error that could block the entrance or egress from the port.

The list of sinkings in this strangely assorted fleet announced by Admiralty bears names that really mean something to vast numbers of persons who perhaps know little else about ships and the sea. The Brighton Queen and the Brighton Belle, for example, are normally engaged in taking sun-basking passengers across the channel from and to Brighton Palace pier. The Crested Eagle, one of London's institutions, has been very popular for a day's outing down the Thames from the Pool to Kent and the Essex coast. The Little Gracie Fields was launched without any anticipation of adventure.

Reinforing such craft as these were the pinnaces, drifters, trawlers, and barges, even one of London's fire floats, in fact any sort of vessel that could get men away from the jetties or surf-sprayed sandy beaches.

Amateur yachtsmen, naval pensioners, in fact every type of man who could handle a small boat and had one to handle, volunteered to help carry the troops from shore to the larger ships. One naval pensioner—a veteran past 70—describing his experiences said he was afraid he had taken liberty with licensing regulations for his motor-boat was only permitted to carry 12 passengers and he made seven trips with 48 aboard before his boat was sunk by the wash of two British destroyers.

Unmatched in History

Naval ingenuity knew no limits in making a highspeed withdrawal without counterpart in history. One man with whom I talked was transported on one of a string of open barges towed by what in normal times is a pleasure ferry steamer.

As hour after hour, day after day, night after night, troops arrived at the south coast the railway companies showed what they too could do in this matter of ingenuity.

Electric trains which have taken the place of steam ones could handle only a small part of the prodigious job on hand, and locomotives that had been resting in their sheds were brought into action.

Eire Industry Wants Supplies From America

COBH, Eire, June 4 (AP)—Irish industrialists today urged the Government to "mobilize alternative supplies from the United States" to replace commodities valued at $12,000,000 which no longer are available from other neutral countries.

Security Board Head Would Broaden Plan

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, recommended yesterday that Federal old-age insurance be extended to all agricultural workers and proposed that other phases of the Social Security program be expanded in rural areas to provide "freedom from the haunting specter of insecurity."

He testified before the Senate Civil Liberties committee.

Farm Prices Sag

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—American farmers started their heavy June chores under European war clouds which the Agriculture Department said threaten smaller financial rewards for most producers.

Prices of several important farm products declined sharply in recent weeks under the influence of shrinking foreign markets and military setbacks for the Allies, principal customers of American farmers.

Despite these setbacks, the Department forecast a farm cash income of $600,000,000 for June, or about the same as in the last two years.

The Department estimated that the 11,500,000-bale cotton surplus had been reduced about 1,000,000 bales this season, but added that factors on the demand side have become "increasingly unfavorable."

Favorable factors for farmers and their 3,000,000 hired hands, Federal officials said, include:

An income of $100,000,000 from sheep and lambs.

Sharply increased incomes this month from fruits and vegetables.

Prospects for a record production of milk this summer and for greater consumer demand for dairy products.

The Department said that a seasonal peak in hog marketing this month would be followed by reductions during the remainder of the summer.

The Department also reported that increased movement into storage of eggs in recent weeks indicated that peak holdings on Aug. 1 would be approximately the same as on the same date last year.

Broken Rope, No License

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. (AP)—The red man has his rights, authorities discovered here. Charged with fishing without a license, Chief Broken Rope, Indian painter, was released when it was shown that Federal statutes provide an Indian can fish anywhere in United States waters. No license is needed.

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Allies Abandon Dunkirk; Scuttlings Block Zeebrugge

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced today that Prime Minister Churchill as Minister of Defense would be assisted by a defense committee comprising the heads of the three fighting services—Navy, Army, and Air Force—and their Chiefs of Staff as advisers.

By the Associated Press

The French Admiralty announced today that the last Allied naval and army units had abandoned Dunkirk, leaving the City entirely to the Germans after destroying all supplies. The German High Command stated that the fortress had been taken, together with 40,000 prisoners. The entire Belgian and French Channel Coast up to the mouth of the Somme has therefore been completely occupied by German troops. The withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force was stated to have been virtually completed early on June 3.

German air raiders at the same time, following the attacks on Paris June 3, bombed Le Havre, setting a number of fires with incendiary bombs.

Meanwhile, the British successfully blocked the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, head of the Bruges Canal, by sinking ships filled with concrete.

This operation was described by a British naval officer, who was present at the time.

He said the Canal would not be usable by the Germans "for at least several months.

First Effort Fails

This eye-witness said that two "blockships," escorted by warships and guided by small craft, steamed slowly parallel to the Belgian Coast under cover of darkness May 25, but that the operation failed when one "blockship" grounded near the entrance to the harbor channel inside the mole leading to the Canal mouth.

The naval force found the entrance to the channel, marked by a buoy above the wreck of the old Thetis, sunk in a similar British operation in 1918, but a small detachment moving ahead to try to approach the canal gate was fired on heavily from machine-gun emplacements along the waterfront.

The warships escorting the "blockships" were bombed continuously for one and a quarter hours by a squadron of German planes, but were not hit, he added.

Although the British force could see the end of the mole, a thick haze shrouded the harbor, and the first concrete-laden ships grounded and could not be refloated.

The naval officer said the British withdrew, but returned two days later and sank two ships immediately outside the canal gates, which already had been blocked by a submerged dredger, apparently sunk by the Belgians.

The grounded "blockship" subsequently was refloated and, with another, was sunk inside the mole at the entrance to the channel, he said. Although not completely blocking it, the officer said, they form a serious obstacle to navigation.

Without a Casualty

Both expeditions were completed without a casualty, the eyewitness declared.

The second trip, he said, also was harassed by a German bombing attack and when the helm of the leading "blockship" broke down a small naval vessel was sent alongside to tow her to the canal gate.

When the skeleton crew left and tried to blow her up, the electric circuit failed because of a wire fouled on a propeller, but on a second attempt the ship exploded, he related.

As the second turned into the harbor channel, he said, a squadron of 15 Heinkels attacked and the ship grounded. Working clear, however, it steamed to the canal gate, rammed the sunken dredger and exploded.

The officer said the second operation was completed in five hours from the "zero hour" when the first "blockship" entered the channel.

The crews of the sunken vessels escaped in boats, racing up the canal to the warships which then steamed home at high speed, he said.

Recalling that in the World War submarine parts were shipped overland to Zeebrugge and were assembled along the canal bank, the officer said that in some ways the port would have been the best base for undersea raiders that Germany could have.

The operation has been compared with the famous British storming of Zeebrugge which, led by Admiral Sir Roger Keyes in the World War, put the port out of action in a similar way.

The German air raids Monday destroyed between 300 and 400 Allied planes in hangars and on airfields in addition to shooting down 104, the communiqué reported, superseding an earlier special announcement.

The German fliers, swarming over in all kinds of war planes, caught the French unaware "and in attacks at high and low altitude obtained the strongest effect on ports and industrial establishments of the French air force," the communiqué said.

Only nine German planes were said to be missing. Allied night raids on Holland and southern and western Germany met with success "just as small as hitherto," said the report.

Concrete Bomb Used

A dispatch from the French front states that the German Air Force is using a new reinforced concrete bomb in its attacks on French airports.

The explosive is contained in a core of concrete which is itself placed inside an ordinary steel bomb.

Ordinary explosive bombs have been discovered to do relatively little damage to a landing field because the bombs explode almost on the surface and spray out in a cone rather than dig a deep center.

The new concrete bomb, however, gives added weight, forcing the projectile deeper into the ground and ripping out a gaping hole.

In an attempt to deceive French night fliers who pass over the German lines, the Germans have built artificial "towns" which actually are only patterns of lights on the ground of the open country, made to resemble towns which are really miles away.

The Germans frequently change the locations of the lights on the theory that a French pilot will be led to make navigation mistakes and be forced down within German territory.

Curb on Camping

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security reinforced precautions against invasion today by prohibiting holiday camps within 10 miles of the east coast of England and Scotland, the Southeast Coast, and the Isle of Wight.

Prohibition of camping within a mile of military and naval bases, munitions factories, and airports also was provided.

Shanghai Fund

SHANGHAI, June 4 (AP)—Britons in Shanghai inaugurated today a fund to send to Europe any citizen willing to enlist in the Empire's fighting units.

'Capriciousness and Severity' Of French Censor Censured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French censorship has recently been the object of sharp censure in the influential newspaper, "Le Temps" and in an article by André Géraud, who is internationally known as a foreign affairs commentator under his pen name of Pertinax.

The main points of these criticisms are worth reproducing, if only because American and other foreign journalists in France are subjected to precisely the same regime of restrictions as their French colleagues. The hush hush order that sometimes finds expression in a large white space in a French newspaper also causes a less visible but none the less real deletion in the cable of the foreign correspondent.

Pertinax, who recently experienced the complete suppression of one of his articles dealing with Italy—one of the chief bugaboos of the censorship—launched his attack with more acerbity than "Le Temps." Heading his article "The Offensive Return of the Censorship" he pointed out that there has been an increased capriciousness and severity in the censorship since the fall of the Daladier Cabinet. This has been generally noted by foreign as well as French newspapermen. The reason is probably to be found not in the personal qualities of the new Minister of Information, M. L. O. Frossard—censorship is one of the functions of this Ministry—but in the increase of tension which followed the beginning of the more active phase of the war in Norway.

France, Britain Compared

Pertinax observed that it is discouraging for a Frenchman to compare the French with the British press, both published under considerations of wartime control, and to see how much more is permitted to British editors and correspondents. He cited a number of trivial prohibitions, applied to such subjects as criticism of the General Secretariat of the League of Nations or description of the position of the former Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Joseph Beck and added:

"All sorts of orders which have no relation either to the national interest or even to the interest of the Cabinet are applied at a venture."

And he expressed the opinion that the root of the trouble lies in the fact that there has never been a careful systematic selection of the officials who have been placed in charge of censorship.

"Le Temps" singles out for criticism the practice of refusing permission to French newspapers to reprint news which has appeared in the press of neutral countries. The reproduction of such news, it argues, cannot conceivably give information to the enemy. In more general terms it appeals for a relaxation of the severity of the censorship as follows:

"It happens too often that the censorship has a tendency to exceed its proper limits and to domineer over the field, already quite narrow, which is left to the press. . . . The official services of information and the censorship must not attempt to substitute themselves for the press. We demand, in short, that the control should be carried out with some intelligence, that it should be sufficiently differentiated, sufficiently elastic, sufficiently quick to permit the press to perform its duty."

"Elasticity" and "differentiation" are just the qualities which foreign newspapermen would like to see imparted to the censorship. For, in contrast to the practice of the two countries where this correspondent has already encountered censorship, the Soviet Union and Japan, "Anastasia," as the French censorship is popularly called, applies its shears indiscriminately to the French and to the foreign press.

Censorship Far Afield

There is, of course, a wide range of military information on which news restrictions must be taken for granted. But the French censorship goes far beyond this field. It interposes to prevent discussion of internal French politics, to suppress speculation as to possible diplomatic developments. It is here that these qualities of elasticity and differentiation would seem to be called for.

It is understandable, if debatable, that the French Government may wish from time to time to impose silence on its own press as regards matters of internal political controversy or as regards relations with foreign states. But the considerations which may dictate a policy of enforced complete or partial silence on the French press would not seem reasonably to apply to dispatches destined for publication in American newspapers, which cannot be regarded as even remotely reflecting the viewpoint of the French Government and which, in the present state of the mails, would usually arrive in Europe only about a month after the dispatch had been printed.

Largely as a result of this practice of applying with bureaucratic rigidity the same restrictions on dispatches sent abroad as are enforced on the French newspapers, the French censorship today must be rated the most severe in Europe for foreign journalists, although French newspapers, even under the wartime regime, enjoy more freedom than those of the totalitarian states. No doubt, as Pertinax suggests, much of the responsibility for this state of affairs lies in the careless, haphazard organization of the Ministry of Information, which is the newest of French Government departments and has apparently never received proper care and attention.

Defense Aid Group Named in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Close on the heels of the President's appointment of a National Defense Commission to "gear the nation to top-speed production of planes, engines, guns and other defense implements," Gov. James H. Price of Virginia has named a Virginia Defense Council to co-operate with the new national agency.

"The council," the Governor said, "will survey and estimate the Virginia situation in relation to adequate national military and industrial preparedness and State needs, formulate plans for the prompt and efficient mobilization and use of the industrial facilities, natural resources and manpower of the Commonwealth required for effective national defense, and co-operate, as the State's co-ordinating authority, with the National Defense Commission and other agencies of the United States."

Martin Condemns U. S. 'Fifth Columnists'

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, criticized subversive threats to the United States and declared "those 'fifth columnists' who hold Government positions must be the first to go."

Mr. Martin, in an address before the Republican Union League of Atlantic County June 1, said such officials "are Trojan horses who have already been given too much power and tolerated too long."

On a Bicycle Built for Two

Wide World

A Belgian Family Escapes

This family packed a few essential belongings, climbed aboard a tandem, and fled from their home as the oncoming German Army drew near. Millions of Belgians have been moved to a safe part of France. Photo passed by the French censor.

Paris Carries On as Usual After German Air Assault

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 4—The French Capital, after its first air bombardment which brought the list of wounded to 200 and fatalities to 45, carried on as usual today with remarkable sang froid.

The 300 or so planes which participated in the German attack had not deliberately sought out civilian objectives, the French Government declared. Factories, railways and airdromes had been its main target. Reprisals, therefore, it was said, were not in order.

Nevertheless in one section of the city a considerable number of bombs had been dropped, partially or completely destroying a number of houses. Amid gaping ruins a grocery and milk store could be seen functioning as usual, while children with gas masks slung over their backs attended school.

One explosion had destroyed a cellar while leaving the upper part of the house little shattered. People went on working in the upper part regardless of the destroyed cellar and shattered windows.

The city's relief agencies worked efficiently, policemen and Red Cross officials being much in evidence in the bombed districts.

Pétain Visits Bombed Areas

The veteran Vice-Premier, Marshal Pétain, who during the alarm went about the regions most affected, gave advice and orders, spoke to the wounded and encouraged the workers to continue at their posts.

Workers went on working at the bombed factories. Shopkeepers kept their stores open amid the ruins.

If the Germans conceived the raid as means of demoralizing Paris, they certainly failed to achieve their objective. Many Parisians, hours after the raid, did not even know that bombs had fallen, since heavy anti-aircraft fire drowned out the detonations of the exploding bombs. Yet more than a thousand bombs had been dropped.

Dispersed Over Wide Area

The attack, however, was not concentrated on the city, but was dispersed over a wide suburban area. Only eight of the 45 fatalities occurred in the city proper.

Experience showed the value of the underground shelters and stoutly built cellars, all of which sustained the shock of the bombing successfully.

Another reason why the raid was less terrifying than it might have been was that German airplanes flew extremely high, perhaps 30,000 feet, to avoid the anti-aircraft barrage, and were consequently invisible.

Bombing from such a height is inevitably haphazard and uncertain in its results.

Eden Accuses Nazis

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—The charge that Germany had "deliberately bombed" hospital carriers in circumstances "which had admitted no mistake" in identity, was made in the Commons today by War Minister Anthony Eden.

He said this was done "in complete disregard" of the immunity given hospital equipment by international agreement to which the German Government was a party.

Ship Loss Is Low in Retreat

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Great Britain yesterday officially counted the loss of six destroyers and 24 minor war vessels out of a vast armada of nearly 900 naval and private craft which took part in the great retreat from Flanders which rescued thousands of Allied soldiers from the Nazi war machine.

The Admiralty in a long communiqué hailed the withdrawal of the Allied soldiers as the "most extensive and difficult combined operation in naval history." It said the constant ferrying of men across the fire-swept Channel was carried out in the face of "intense and almost continuous air attack and increasing artillery and machinegun fire."

British, French, and Belgian soldiers have been brought back safely to England in numbers, which, when the full story can be told, will surprise the world, the Admiralty stated.

The six destroyers lost were the 1,400-ton Keith, the 1,375-ton Basilisk; the Havant, not listed in shipping guides, but one of six destroyers being built for Brazil when the war started and taken over promptly by the British; the 1,335-ton Grafton; the 1,335-ton Grenade; and the 1,100-ton Wakeful. The last three were reported lost May 30.

Craft of Every Description

"The withdrawal has been carried out in face of intense and almost continuous air attack and increasing artillery and machine-gun fire," the Admiralty communiqué said.

"The success of this operation was only made possible by the close co-operation of the Allies and of the services and by never flagging determination and courage of all concerned. It was undertaken on the British side by several flotillas of destroyers and a large number of small craft of every description.

"This force was rapidly increased and a total of 222 British naval vessels and 665 other British craft and boats took part in the operation. These figures do not include large numbers of French naval and merchant ships which also played their part.

"The rapid assembly of over 600 small craft of all types was carried out by volunteers. . . .

Volunteer Armada

"Through the operation of the small craft registration order the Admiralty already had full details of all available small vessels.

"The order for the assembly of these vessels met with instantaneous response. Fishermen, yachtsmen, yacht builders, yacht clubs, river boatmen, and boat building and hiring firms manned their craft with volunteer crews and rushed them to the assembly point although they did not know for what purpose they were required.

"They operated successfully by day and night under the most difficult and dangerous conditions."

Ship Losses Cut

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Authoritative British sources announced today that 18 ships, of a total of 45,225 tons, were sunk by German action in the week ending May 26.

The total included 10 British ships of a total of 10,913 tons, it was said, four Allied vessels of 12,999 tons and four neutral ships of 21,313 tons.

The British losses, it was said, were about one-half the weekly average for the 38 weeks of the war, and the tonnage was said to be small, with most vessels under 1,000 tons.

The losses included the hospital ships Brighton and Maid of Kent, bombed and sunk in Dieppe Harbor.

U. S. Ships Crowded

GENOA, Italy, June 4 (AP)—The United States liner President Harrison, with a capacity passenger list, sailed for home this morning.

The liner Excambion, also jammed with American refugees from war-torn Europe, sailed for the United States yesterday.

The Harrison was believed to be possibly the last American passenger vessel to leave Italy before this Nation may be cut off from a sea route to America by war developments.

Passes Gibraltar

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The liner Excambion, loaded with American refugees fleeing the war, radioed today that she was allowed to pass Gibraltar without the usual halt for inspection by British contraband control authorities.

The American Export Line said the 9,360-ton ship carried approximately 180 passengers from Genoa. Her normal capacity is 132.

Earlier, British authorities allowed the liner Manhattan the same privilege.

Russia on Guard Against Nazi Hold

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 4—How likely is Soviet Russia to enter the European war?

This question is being asked by many in Moscow. While no definite answer is possible there are significant moves in progress that show the trend of the Kremlin policy.

In an effort to keep the conflagration from reaching Soviet frontiers Moscow is exerting diplomatic pressure on the side of stabilization in the Baltic and the Balkans. To this end it is seeking to check German expansion toward Sweden and Italian designs on Yugoslavia and Greece.

It uses economic negotiations as its method of approach to these small countries, which especially, because of the economic blockade, readily respond to prospects of getting Russian oil, coal, raw materials, and grain.

Actually these hopes are largely illusory for lagging Russian production is incapable of meeting even the existing home and foreign commitments, while the uncertain future and poor prospect for the harvest owing to the late spring, and the disorganization of the fleet of tractors, make it unlikely that Russia will export from its existing grain reserves.

Political Aims Seen

Russia therefore is using trade prospects mainly as a decoy, for it is really interested in political aims.

In the Baltic Russia has achieved some success by checking a German invasion of Sweden, and in the Balkans, if Italy decides not to attack Yugoslavia, it will be mainly on account of Russia's pressure, although Germany, too, appears interested in keeping the war from spreading in order to concentrate all efforts against England and France.

In this connection Herr Hitler is said to have told Signor Mussolini that once a decisive victory is scored in the West, there will be no reason for fighting in Southeastern Europe, which can then be taken by telephone.

But before the issue is finally settled, Russia, realizing that if Herr Hitler won in the West, its own turn would almost certainly come next, might, it is thought, decide to attack through Poland before the Germans have time to rest their troops from the heavy engagements in the West and transfer them eastward.

Alternative to Domination

This view appears confirmed by the recent Russian troop concentrations in Poland. It would be a desperate gamble for Russia, but increasing numbers of persons in Moscow regard it as the only alternative to Nazi domination.

One thing seems certain: that avoidance of a major war has been the keynote of the Soviet foreign policy up to now. The Kremlin leaders realize that their country is in a poor position to fight again.

The dislocation caused by a continual state of mobilization since September and the losses of the Finnish war have brought the country to the brink of economic and political chaos.

Last year the Soviet economic organism had partially recovered from the ravages of the 1936-37 purge and had registered certain gains in individual production. Soviet economy was embarking on the ambitious path outlined in the third Five-Year Plan.

Delay on Third Plan

Mobilization and the placing of the country on a war footing, however, completely halted its development and in many branches a recession began.

Reasons for this are self-evident. Engineers, steelworkers, and mechanics who after special training were just becoming accustomed to their jobs, were now required for the Army and their places in industry were taken by the unskilled.

Much the same thing happened in agriculture, where the mechanics and harvester combine operators were transferred to tanks and largely replaced by women.

The catastrophic extent of this dislocation is clear if one recalls the tremendous effort in training these workers and the low level of skill which still prevails among the broad Russian masses.

Factors in Dislocation

But this is only one aspect of the dislocation.

The depletion of skilled personnel has coincided with the necessity for shifting hundreds of plants away from peacetime production processes, which they had only recently mastered, to new processes in conformity with the Army needs.

In the change from the manufacture of spare parts for tractors to the spare parts for tanks the difference involved was just sufficient under Russian conditions to cause great disorganization. Moreover, motor fuel was deflected from Russia's vast fleet of tractors and consigned to tanks and other mechanized equipment.

Another element in the dislocation was the effect of mobilization on railway transport—always the weakest link in the Soviet national economy. Freight cars needed for hauling raw materials to and from the factories, and foodstuffs to the cities, had to be requisitioned for the Army. Railway lines were choked with military traffic and other cargoes were sidetracked.

Output Figures Omitted

It is impossible to gauge the full extent of the resulting disorganization on Russia's bulging economic structure as the Soviet Government, with which concealment has become an obsession, has discontinued publication of all production figures. But the results are all too clearly evident in the empty shelves of the shops, the long queues, the shabby appearance and grim faces of the citizens.

The Kremlin leaders apparently made an agreement with the Nazis last fall because they knew they were in no position to fight Germany. At the time this caused surprise, both at home and abroad, where the real reason behind the agreement was not realized.

For years people had said that though Russian economy as a whole was only hitting on three cylinders, everything was being sacrificed to defense and the Red Army was above reproach.

Not even the purge which swept away three fourths of the Red Army's staff of officers could destroy this illusion. It was only shattered finally by the practical demonstration of the Finnish war, which proved that the condition of the Red Army, its leadership, organization and standard of efficiency, was neither better nor worse than that of the Soviet Union as a whole.

Aware of Deficiences

The Kremlin leaders, to give them credit, were aware of this last August when they signed up with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and dismissed the Allied delegation. They also apparently knew more than the Allies about the true fighting strength of the German Army.

After the German advance on the Western Front, one Russian remarked, "If we had not signed our treaty with the Nazis, the German Army, after plowing through Poland, would have kept right on going and nothing could have stopped it this side of the Urals."

Germany saved itself from war on two fronts, Russia acquired important territorial and strategic positions in Poland and the Baltic. But should Germany now achieve swift victory in the West, it could take back from Russia everything it gained.

This shows why most Russians accept the alliance as inevitable.

New Experts From Germany

Some of the results, however, are surprising.

Only a year ago German workers in factories were hounded down and rounded up as criminals, and now every day the Lufthansa passenger plane on the new Berlin-Moscow route brings new committees of experts and consultants to Russia.

Moscow's leading hotel is thronged with Germans heiling each other and their führer. Symptomatic is the shift of the Intourist organization from England to Germany.

Former employees who used to look after English and American tourists have now been retired to the background. Their knowledge of English is no longer wanted. They have been replaced at the counters by a new crop of less experienced, but German-speaking clerks.

Russia, therefore, despite the economic consequences, cannot for one instant relax its preparedness.

British Columbia Probes Japanese Fishing Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A proposal that fishing licenses be denied to Japanese fishermen who return to Japan each year was made recently by the Vancouver City Council.

The proposal, which was forwarded to the Federal Department of Fisheries, is another development in the long-standing dispute over the numbers of Orientals resident and operating in British Columbia. It stated that the Council is opposed to the granting of commercial fishing permits to those Japanese "who return to Japan for the off-fishing season to live there in luxury according to Japanese standards."

Last year, fishery officials state, some 1,730 commercial salmon fishing licenses were issued to Japanese.

Fishing supplies are imported from Japan at low cost, it is charged. Because commercial fishing licenses are issued only to British subjects, it is held that in recent years numerous Nipponese have been deported for use of false passports and faked birth certificates purchased in Japan at from 1,500 to 2,000 yen.

Immigration figures here reveal that from mid-September to mid-March a total of 881 Japanese sailed from Vancouver for Japan. Of this number officials state 486 had to return to Canada within a year or lose their Canadian rights. Of the 881 some 423 were male adults of whom the highest percentage gave their occupations as fishermen.

Envoys Report Americans Safe

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The State Department was informed yesterday by John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, that so far as he knew all Americans in the Antwerp area had escaped injury during the German invasion.

Mr. Cudahy's telegram, dated May 28, was sent through the German Foreign Office to the American Embassy in Berlin where it was received five days after being filed. Mr. Cudahy requested that telegrams to him be sent via the American Embassy in Berlin.

The State Department also received a cable from John P. Hurley, Consul General at Marseilles, saying that no Americans were known to have been injured in the German bombing raid Saturday. He said the bombing lasted two hours.

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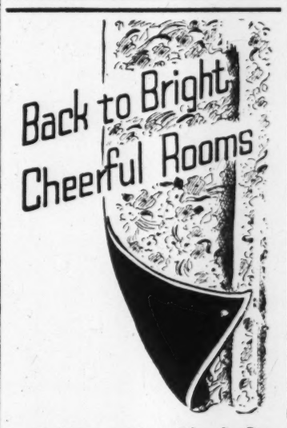

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Louis XVI Furniture, Made in the Royal Workshops

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

The Louis XVI armchair (bergère) in the Swan collection.

Furnishings of Monticello

Those who attempt to refurnish an important old home in the original manner, are faced with an important responsibility. This becomes absorbingly interesting as well as tantalizing, when the home is that of some person of historic eminence in national affairs. Then the task involves prolonged research, in which inventories accompanying wills; reports of auctions, gifts and bequests; family records and traditions, are some of the sources to be sifted.

All these are in the background, but not high-lighted, in the pamphlet, The Furnishings of Monticello, by Marie G. Kimball, published by Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, 70 Pine Street, New York. No price appears on this 32-page issue, with its two dozen illustrations, but it should be moderate. The pages bring into prominence a period of Jefferson's career that is usually given little thought—the five years from 1784 to 1789 when he was Minister to France. The dignities of this position called for a handsome Paris residence, suitably furnished, and one inventory lists the surprising quantity of it shipped to America when he became Washington's Secretary of State.

Shipped by Jefferson From Paris

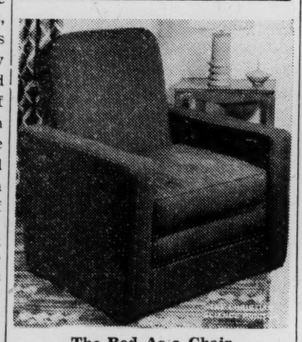
The scale of the list may be judged by one item of 57 chairs, yet of all this, the only things traced to this shipment and now in Monticello are two mirrors and three lamps. The fragments of French paper found recently on the walls of one room, were vestiges of a quantity he ordered from Paris in 1790. Now the room is papered with a reproduction of it.

The aggregation of styles that develop naturally through the varying tastes of one's career finds an example in the pieces of original Monticello furniture that are pictured. A highboy, chest of drawers, and several tables are among the Chippendale pieces; a pair of mirrors are Louis XVI; lamps and a pair of chairs are early Empire; half-a-dozen chairs are Hepplewhite, and a card table is Sheraton. Still other pieces are believed to have been made by skilled craftsmen on the estate, an assumption that is supported by numerous dimensioned sketches found among Jefferson's papers.

Only Three Paintings Return

Of the large number of paintings, drawings, and prints once hung on the walls of Monticello, only three paintings have come back. To offset this, many precious personal articles are there, such as his paint-box and drawing instruments; his dressing-case, pocketbook, card case, a set of chessmen. Although so many years have passed since the home was broken up, additions to the outfittings are still being made, chiefly through the generosity of friends and descendants.

This well-written pamphlet may be intended chiefly for visitors to this beautiful and famous place, yet it will be read with interest and appreciation by many others who are concerned with similar projects in many states. **C. G. B.**



The Bed As a Chair

By Courtesy Simmons

This studio couch has a tidy daytime appearance, yet it is quickly converted into sizable twin beds for night use.

Louis XVI Furniture at Boston Art Museum

Condensed by permission from the June Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts

In the Department of Decorative Arts of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are certain pieces of eighteenth-century French furniture and objects of art known as the "Swan Collection." These articles were sent to America at the time of the French Revolution by James Swan, a Boston merchant established in Paris. Most of them were given or bequeathed to the Museum by Miss Elizabeth Howard Barthol, a great granddaughter of James and Hepzibah Clarke Swan; others have come by a less direct route.

In the course of the past one hundred and fifty years various stories and somewhat fanciful legends have become attached to this "Swan furniture." By chance, old labels—which, to the misfortune of the student of furniture, are usually less adhesive than legends—have remained on a bed and a bergère of the collection. With these labels as a starting point, it has been possible to substitute for hearsay a certain number of facts based on authentic documents.

On the gilded bedstead given to the Museum in 1921 by Miss Bartol the following label was discovered:

Année 1787	GARDE-MEUBLE DU ROI
Suivant l'ordre du 17 Juillet No. 181	CHATARD, Peintre & Doreur Fauxbourg Montmartre, à PARIS Pour M. Thierry chambre à coucher à Paris

. . . .

As the date 1787 indicates, these two articles of furniture belong to the last years of the reign of Louis XVI, the period immediately preceded the French Revolution. . . .

Royal Storage and Workshop

The Hotel du Garde-Meuble served various purposes. It was, first of all, as the name indicates, a storehouse for royal furnishings of all sorts: furniture, tapestries, and objets d'art. The Crown jewels and a collection of rare arms were kept here; in fact it was virtually a museum, for the public was admitted on certain days to view the more precious articles. It also included extensive workshops for the manufacture and repair of furnishings. . . .

The important position of director of the Garde-Meuble fell in 1784 to Marc-Antoine Thierry, an officer in one of the royal regiments and one of the King's valets de chambre. All orders given to the craftsmen who worked under his direction were duly inscribed in neat registers, while these contractors were required to submit semi-annual memoranda describing their work more fully than was hitherto the custom. Every detail, down to the last tack, was noted. These registers and memoranda with the other records of the Royal Household, are still preserved in the National Archives in Paris, where they may be consulted by historians.

Turning to these records, we find that "order no. 181, of July 17, 1787," which appears on the label of the "Swan bed," is an order for furniture for the private apartments of Mr. Thierry. . . .

The furniture of the chamber ordered by Mr. Thierry in 1787 included besides the bed, 2 armchairs, 4 chairs, 1 bergère, 1 firescreen, and 1 priedieu chair. Four of these pieces are now in the Museum's collection. . . .

Two Pieces Not Shown Here

The two side-chairs and the firescreen, although they have no identifying labels, are decorated in the same manner as the bed and the bergère and fit the descriptions in the Garde-Meuble records. It may be possible that the two other side chairs belonging to the set, the two armchairs, and the priedieu chair—a bit popish, perhaps, for New England—are still in existence somewhere in this region.

Still on the bed is the original damask used for upholstering Mr. Thierry's chamber furniture; it has a blue background with an arabesque pattern in white and gray. The two windows in the room had curtains of the same material with white muslin glass-curtains. The bed, with a canopy described as imperiale a la Choisy, was designed to be placed lengthwise against the wall in an alcove also hung with blue damask. . . .

Thierry de Ville d'Avray was not to occupy his newly decorated residence for long in peace. With the approach of the crisis of 1789 his responsibilities and worries increased. On July 13, 1789, a crowd forced its way into the Garde-Meuble and took from his collection of arms a strange variety of weapons which were used next day in the attack upon the Bastille. With popular unrest and the demand for financial reform, it was natural that Thierry's branch of the royal administration, concerned as it was with the most conspicuous and obvious expenditures, should be a target for sharp criticism.

Shortly after the downfall of the monarchy on the 10th of August, 1792, Thierry was imprisoned, and seals were placed on his belongings and apartments. In September he perished in the massacres at the Prison de l'Abbaye.

With the advent of the Republic, the Hotel du Garde-Meuble, with the other maisons royales, became the property of the Nation. These palaces were added to the public domain which already included ecclesiastical property and emigré estates. Finding a market for this tremendous mass of potential wealth, as the experiment of the assignats shows, was a problem never satisfactorily solved. The National Convention, "desirous of using for the defense of liberty and the increase of national prosperity the sumptuous furniture of the last tyrants of France and the vast estates which they set aside for their pleasures," elaborated a series of decrees concerning the disposal of these riches (June 10, 1793). Inventories of furnishings in the royal houses were to be made; objects useful for the everyday needs of the administration or of exceptional artistic worth were to be set aside; other objects were to be sold and even their exportation authorized. . . .

Mr. James Swan, who, as a private merchant, had had important dealings with the French Government during 1792 and 1793, was in the summer of 1794 appointed official agent for the purchase of supplies in the United States. The French Government placed at the disposal of Swan and his Swiss associate, Schweizer, ample credits, including silks, and furniture, to be "exchanged" in America for food supplies and war materials. Although the chain of evidence is not at this point absolutely complete, it seems certain that it was in this way that furniture from the former royal Garde-Meuble came into Swan's hands.

During the autumn of 1794 and during 1795 a score of American ships brought the French merchandise to be "exchanged" in the United States by Swan and Schweizer. Most of it was sold in the principal coastal cities. Thus furniture from the apartments of the ex-director of the Garde-Meuble found a place in the country house which the Swans built in Dorchester on land which, incidentally, was purchased from confiscated Loyalist estates.

Three Boston Houses Outfitted

Other articles went into the town house which Mrs. Swan built on Beacon Hill, at 16 Chestnut Street, or into the houses of her three daughters across the street: Mrs. John T. Sargent at number 13, Mrs. William Sullivan at number 15, and Mrs. John C. Howard at number 17.

Mrs. Howard's portion of the furniture seems to have remained intact in the possession of her descendants until its entrance into the Museum; Mrs. Sullivan's portion was scattered among the members of a large family; part of that belonging to Mrs. Sargent, who outlived her two sisters, was sold at auction after her death in 1867.

Eighteenth century furniture such as that in the Swan collection was not especially valued in the France of the Restoration and the July Monarchy, nor in America where early Victorian taste prevailed. Around 1870, however, a renaissance of eighteenth century taste is discernible. Wealthy Americans who followed the example set by Parisian connoisseurs began to furnish their mansions in the style of Louis XV or of Louis XVI. Most of the pieces of eighteenth century French furniture now in American museums are the result of this latter-day collecting.

The Swan furniture can, therefore, make some claim to seniority. It is the handiwork of the best French craftsmen of the final years of the Ancien Régime. Although the details given above apply only to the furniture of the bed chamber, upon which labels have by chance been preserved, other articles in the collection have, no doubt, parallel histories.

Howard C. Rice

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A strange and complete documented history is attached to the Swan Collection of Louis XVI furniture, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The principal piece is this bed, shipped to America by James Swan, merchant, in 1794-5. Its original damask is blue, with pattern in white and gray.

Articles On Antiques

Mark Catesby was an English traveller, artist, and lover of nature, who explored the wilds of America's southern coast and the Bahama Islands for several years following 1711, observing and sketching chiefly birds, but also other wild life. His drawings were published in two volumes in London, 1731-1743, and excelled by far all previous works of this character. The leading article in the magazine Antiques for June, is an illustrated sketch of Catesby, "An Eighteenth Century Audubon."

Silver Toys is the subject of an article by the Editor, Alice Winchester, the illustrations taken from the collections of Mrs. Joseph May, and the Bonsal group in the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

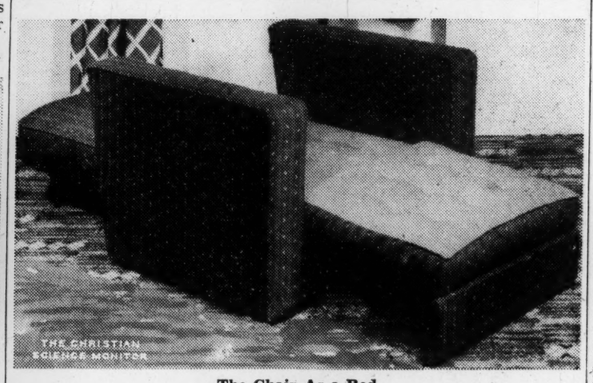
The organization, successes and final failure of the Boston Crown Glass Company, is told by Lura Woodside Watkins, who credits the enterprise with "the permanent establishment of the Glass industry on this side the Atlantic." Building started in 1788, but delays held off the first blowing until late in 1793. With many difficulties the business prospered, and especially from 1802 to 1809, when changes in management was followed by decline that ended with complete failure in 1827.

The Ipswich farmhouse of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little, dating 1730-1740, is this month's subject in the "Antiques In Domestic Settings" series. American Sideboards is another article.

For Plaster Cracks

For a satisfactory job, hair line cracks in plaster should not be painted over without first treating them as explained here. Otherwise, the broken plaster absorbs oil from the paint, leaving the color changed along the line of the cracks. The correct course is, first wash, rinse and thoroughly dry the wall; then, coat it with one of the pigmented sealers now available.

Or, use a flat paint to which is added high quality elastic floor varnish in the proportion of one quart to one gallon of unthinned paint. This will bridge and seal the cracks. Brush the sealing preparation into the cracks as well as over them. When this has dried, apply a coat of flat paint and a satisfactory finish will result. Large cracks are not to be filled this way; only "hair line."



The Chair As a Bed

New Types of Studio Beds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Concealed beds stowed away in formal-appearing sofas and couches are, of course, the crux of the double-purpose room, for a bed is a subject to be taken literally. No evasions in the matter of comfort, no sublimated aesthetics that seek to justify a narrow and perilous shelf for slumber, can seriously be considered. No, a sofa-bed or a studio-couch must be as comfortable at night as it is decorative in the daytime.

Several mechanisms are on the market. The one which transforms the living room sofa illustrated on this page, merely acts to pull out the lower section as if it were a drawer instead of subterranean springs. Then the seat cushions, with zippered covers, are turned over to form the mattress of the outermost section, while the inner "twin" is formed by the sofa itself. The two beds are, of course, level.

The studio couch seen in its day and night versions on this page, operates differently. The skeleton back that supports the pillow is pulled across the couch and drops down out of sight. Then the couch pulls apart by a sliding movement which results in a leveling of the two parts. Other devices raise the forward-pulled section to the daytime height of those couches.

A Double Service Chair-Bed

A valuable piece in a small home where a child is a frequent over-night visitor is the double-service chair in our picture. This will drop its back into a horizontal position and thrust its base forward to form a lowly couch—a trifle narrow-minded, to be sure, but comparatively soft-hearted!

In styling there appears to be a trend toward period designs and of which eighteenth century English and Early American are popular. French Provincial lends a good many ideas and Modern is distinctly in the picture.

The number of materials in diversified designs and colors that are used to upholster such pieces amounts to about 200. They range from velvets to cottons and from jacquard to home-spun weaves. Tweeds and tartans are featured, and new also are stripes formed of swags of Greek-key borders. Tile effects, geometrics, tapestries and quaint pictorials enlarge the category of somewhat informal fabrics, while plumes, feathers and raised motifs on smooth grounds (called "sculptured" weaves) date the 1940 more sumptuous textiles.

Old Types Were Monumental

We have reason to rejoice that the late 1800's have not been imitated specifically in its monumental designs of concealed beds. Those were the days when many people in moderate circumstances lived in boarding houses. To the tenant of the fourth floor back, and, indeed, to all his confrères, the necessity of space-saving was even more acute than it is today in the one-room apartment. But industrial design was in its infancy and the folding bed was tyrant of the roost. It was made with a very high structure at the head, fashioned and ornamented to resemble a mantlepiece, a high cabinet with ornate top or a bookcase with scrolled back and brass motifs. Wide wooden slabs shaped it into a sort of box. To close, it threw its footboard into the air, so that the mattress and springs, with the bed clothes, were catapulted by a stiff mechanism into the space in front of the shelf, walled in as far as the flood by the slabs. The underside of the bed became the façade of this remarkable piece, and was machine-carved with great elaboration. Unfortunately, these beds carried the possibility of closing automatically when occupied, which did much to destroy their popularity.

No such possibility is connected with the modern types, of which these here are examples.

H. J. K.

Supplement to
"Antique Fakes and Reproductions"

This 75-page pamphlet lists the smaller fakes and pattern glass reproductions which have appeared during the last two years. The differences between the old and the new are carefully noted, and in almost all cases, illustrated. Thus is brings my book, "Antique Fakes and Reproductions," fully up to date. Described and pictured are paperweights, cup plates, blown glass and pattern glass. You cannot afford to be without it. Price 75 cents.

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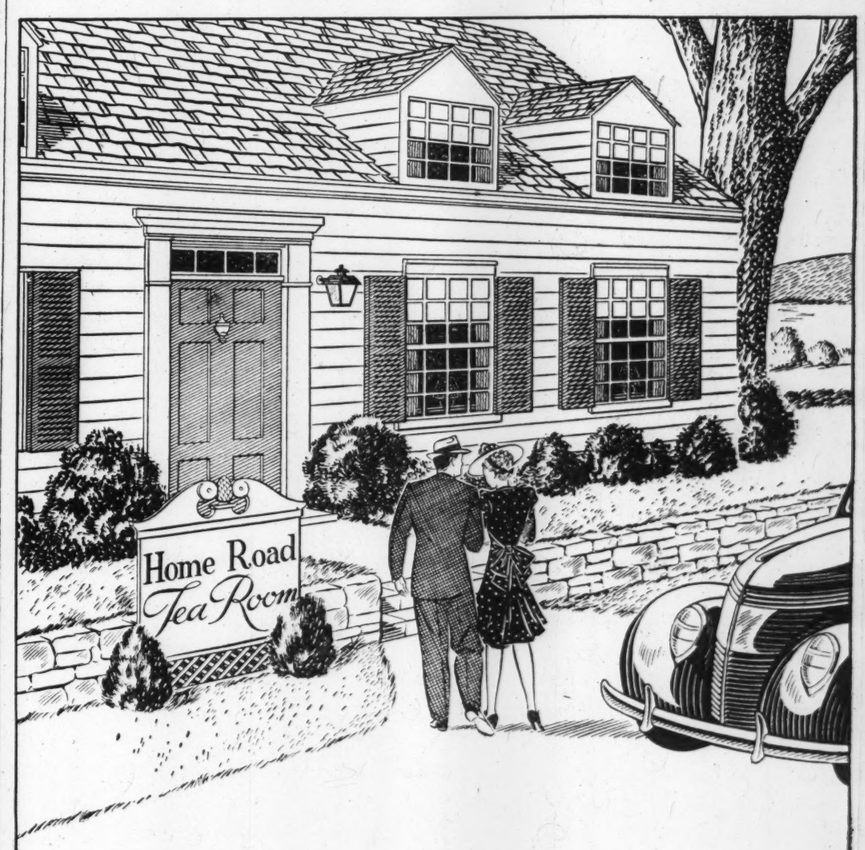

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Dine today where Food is Good

Ice Skating to Golf at Lake Placid

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans planning to spend vacation holidays at Lake Placid will find a wide diversion of attractions awaiting them this year, ranging from ice skating in the huge Olympic Arena to golf on the Lake Placid Golf and Country Club 18-hole championship course, riding over miles of mountain trails, or swimming in the waters of Mirror or Placid lakes.

The entertainment program is scheduled to get under way on Saturday evening, June 22, when skaters from all over North America will glide across the great 20,000-feet-square Arena of ice.

July will be filled with recreational activities. The annual Fourth of July Celebration, with its three-mile parade of colorful floats, will be the feature event. During the week-end of July 6 and 7, two leading hockey sextettes will cross sticks in the annual Lake Placid summer ice hockey championships.

August will be ushered in with the Ninth Annual Mid-Summer Figure Skating Operetta. The production, which is held under the auspices of The Skating Club of Lake Placid and sanctioned by the United States Figure Skating Association and the Figure Skating Department of the Amateur Union of Canada, annually attracts thousands.

For those who enjoy scenic beauty there is the scenic drive up Whiteface Mountain Memorial Highway, nearly a mile in the sky, which provides a view of hundreds of square miles of lake and mountain scenery in the Adirondacks, Vermont, and even Canada, 100 air-miles away.

* * *

South Carolina's 16 public parks have opened for the summer season with the anticipation that a record number of visitors will make use of these areas. In 1939 a total of 503,606 persons visited these recreational spots, or almost 10 per cent more than the 1930 figure. Facilities for picnic outings are available to visitors throughout the year, but lifeguards and other essential personnel do not take charge until the parks open officially. In most of the parks swimming, plain and fancy diving are taught by competent instructors throughout the season.

* * *

The excursion yacht "Yankee Clipper" has begun its daily trips from Boston to Provincetown and return. The sail down Massachusetts Bay is a pleasant one and each year thousands of persons make the round-trip. It will be recalled by many that the "Yankee Clipper" formerly was owned by Henry Ford. Sailings are made from Edison Wharf at 10 a. m., returning to Boston at 8 p. m.

Monahan from Nesmith

Lake Placid, N. Y.
Scene in front of Mirror Lake Inn

Camp Curry in Yosemite National Park recently celebrated its 41st anniversary. It was in 1899 that Mr. and Mrs. David A. Curry visited Yosemite for the first time and established a modest little camp at the base of Glacier Point. During one of the first summers in Yosemite, Mr. Curry revived the Firefall, which had originated with James McCauley of the Mountain House as far back as the early 70's.

* * *

An 80-page book entitled "Where to Go in 1940," has been published by Thomas Cook and Son to celebrate the beginning of their Centenary summer. The book offers 700 practical, up-to-the-minute suggestions, including Independent Travel Plans, Escorted Tours, Summer Vacations, and Pleasure Cruises, ranging in length from short tours and cruises to summer-long travel-plans to all parts of the Western Hemisphere and cruises around the Pacific.

* * *

Newly reconditioned and modernized throughout the Ocean House, one of Rhode Island's leading resort hotels at Watch Hill, will open its 1940 season for the Harvard-Yale Regatta, June 19. Ocean House will be operated under the owner-management of Louis D. Miller.

* * *

Argentina and Colombia have quickly fallen into line with Brazil in smoothing the way for American tourists. Other Latin-American Republics are reported to be giving serious consideration to this question, and additional names to the list of "Easy-Visa Countries" may be expected before the summer is ended. No more need the traveler bother with vaccination certificates, health certificates, police certificates or other troublesome details in order to secure a tourist visa to visit the Argentine Republic.

Princeton Student Wins Rome Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Walker O. Cain, of Lakewood, Ohio, a candidate this year for the Master's Degree in Fine Arts at Princeton University, has received the annual award in architecture of the American Academy in Rome, with an estimated value of $4,000, it was announced today. Mr. Cain was the winner of a contest sponsored by the Academy in which 72 other entrants competed.

The fellowship given Mr. Cain ordinarily permits the winner to study in the American Academy in Rome and to travel in Europe for two years. He said that if the European situation continues as grave as at present, he would defer his fellowship until after the war.

Announcement by the Academy in Rome said that all American fellows had been urged to return to America immediately, although the Academy has not yet been officially closed.

Putting Design Into Your Garden

Those of us who garden because we love it as a way of life, too often feel that there is something mysterious and complicated about landscape design. We think of it in terms of large estates instead of in connection with our own humble efforts.

We grow flowers, and perhaps vegetables, because we love to work with soil and to see the beauty that comes from our efforts. Part of the joy of gardening comes from the total picture we achieve with living plants. In this article we will discuss a few pointers that accent the design of garden pictures.

Many of us are concerned with backgrounds. A garden, as a picture is a whole in itself, yet needs a certain background to set off focal points.

For background to a flower border, a hedge of old-fashioned purple lilacs serves the purpose. Not only are the blooms a feature in spring, but the foliage stays a deep, glossy green all summer.

Proper Height

Hedges or trellises of proper height set off a garden. One gardener uses a row of the huge Russian sunflowers for accent on one side of his garden. A row of the caster bean plants with their coppery, glossy foliage is a different and striking background for a bed of gay zinnias and calendulas. Many gardens have a spot where a grape trellis would serve both aesthetic and utilitarian purposes. Again, an arbor will give the right background accent and provide an outdoor spot for summer living.

If a garden spot is of any size, paths are an essential part of the design. One can see paths made of flagstones, gravel, or other materials. Except in very formal situations, a grass path has certain merits. In rock gardens, flat granite pieces fit naturally into the picture.

One of the perplexing delights in planning a flower garden is choosing the locations for perennials, annuals, and flowering shrubs. And of course, one is never satisfied! Experience tells us it is better to do a little paper and pencil work before starting. In a perennial border, as point number one, one wants blooms from early spring until frost time in the autumn. That means arranging the varieties so that all parts of the border will have flowering plants throughout the season. One shouldn't plant all the delphiniums in a block, or all the phlox together. They should be spread out.

A second point is that colors may be handled to give accent to the design. If you love blues, certain plants will paint a blue picture for you. Veronica spicata and Veronica subsessilis longifolia are both a gorgeous blue. The first gives a June flowering; the second will fill August-days with its color. Violets, delphiniums, iris, and others can be combined to accent blues all season long.

Accent on Design

Accent on design also implies care in planting in regard to height. If one has a background of a hedge, building, or stone wall, you logically want the taller growing varieties at the rear of the border.

In designing the garden as a whole, the picture may be enhanced by use of garden seats, bird baths, a sundial, or an outdoor fireplace. One can think of these as exclamation points. They add definite touches to spots that are suitable for them. Bird houses are frequently used, doing a double duty. They furnish homes for our friends, and add a bit of color and emphasis to the design as a whole.

With the increased emphasis on outdoor living, many home owners are finding that an outdoor fireplace in a corner of the lot, or fitting into the background, means a great deal of pleasure. Father and the boys like to prepare an outdoor meal! It's a jolly way to entertain one's friends.

Last of all, in addition to the fireplace, the outdoor living room is becoming more important in garden design. Most of us think of our garden as including lawns, shrubs, trees—the total picture.

Practically, the outdoor living room needs a space of lawn, shade, and some furniture. If we have shade trees in a certain spot, it arbitrarily may determine this living room. However, the huge and colorful umbrellas one can buy today will furnish shade. Unless one is especially fond of furniture moving as a vocation, it is efficient, however, to have chairs and tables that can be left outdoors through the summer season.—H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

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Dialect Detective Awards Title to President's Mother

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Jr., dialect detective of the radio, thinks that Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, symbolizes what is best in the American dialect.

"If I had to pick one person whom I think is 'all things to all men' in matters linguistic, I would not choose the President, as most elocution teachers do, but, rather, his mother," Dr. Smith said.

The President's mother, he said, speaks a form of English almost identical to that of the former King George V of Great Britain. The King's accent, Dr. Smith pointed out, was far removed from the indistinguishable Oxford accent and was very similar to the form of English spoken by educated persons in parts of the world outside the British Isles.

No Perfect Style of Diction

Dr. Smith, who conducts the "Where Are You From," program over the Mutual network every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m., claims there is no perfect style of diction. "If you speak the King's English in the approved manner in your part of the country, it is perfectly correct. The New England twang is no better, no worse, than a southern drawl," he declared.

Though only 27, Dr. Smith has managed to record English "as she is spoke" in all parts of the world. He has his own recording equipment at Columbia University, where he has lots of test material available in students' voices.

Modern 'Song Plugging'

Those popular songs on the radio—did you ever wonder how—and possibly why—you came to be whistling, humming or singing them?

Modern song "plugging"—the art of popularizing the tunes which capture a Nation's fancy—is now a highly organized and "streamlined" business.

Radiocasting, the movies, and records form the principal outlets for new popular music, though cafes, supper clubs, ballrooms, hotels and theaters all add their influence to the building up of song popularity.

To "start the ball rolling" about 3,000 professional copies and about 2,000 orchestrations of a new song are distributed to popular bands and singers in all branches of the amusement business. In the case of a song which is part of a talking picture, the singing star, or stars, of the picture itself are the original "pluggers" of new songs. If the stars happen to be Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Alice Faye, or Frances Langford the songs are considered to be very well started on the road to popularity.

Follow Up Work

Follow up work is done by the music publishers to make certain that songs are "spotted" on national radio programs, or in certain restaurants and cafes regarded as "strategic." In some cases the services of music arrangers have been provided to assure band leaders of song versions differing from the "standard," or printed, version. Provided the song in question has merit, it is a question of perhaps only two weeks before the Nation suddenly becomes conscious of a new tune. When the picturegoer, radio listener, ballroom dancing couple, or diner-out come home singing a new song that caught his or her fancy, the song "plugger's" work is done.

The Old Method

Today's song plugging procedure is quite different from that of a generation ago. A song like "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows" or "Smiles," for instance required weeks of planning to get it featured in vaudeville theaters. Instead of the radio, music publishers sent crews of singing song pluggers to key cities where new music was demonstrated in nickelodeons, dance halls, music stores, and the music counters of department stores. It often required months before publishers could determine the sales value of a tune.

At a cost of approximately $1,000 a day overhead, a publisher today can ascertain the selling power of a song within two or three weeks. Nowadays, even some of the old songs are revived by these modern promotion methods. When Bonnie Baker, soloist with Orrin Tucker's Orchestra, "dusted off" the wartime favorite, "Oh, Johnnie, Oh" recently, music publishers were very alert in getting copies of the song into the hands of other bands and soloists with the result that the song began to enjoy a vogue again after a lapse of over 20 years.

Canadian Mail Service To Finland Resumed

OTTAWA, June 4 (AP)—Mail service, with the exception of parcel post, has been resumed with Finland. Service is subject to delay, the Post Office Department said.

Delivery of Mail to Finland was discontinued shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between Finland and Russia.

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The Home Forum

Buying the Morning Paper

THE EARLY SUN shines slantwise into my room and lights up the huge moss roses on their delicate cream ground, clambering bouquets of giant petal cups in tints of yellow and rose-red and amethyst. An amethyst rose? Yes, on my wall they mingle with all the rest and are equally at home, framed in the white wood paneling. But the sunshine calls me from my blossoms, reminding me that, if my morning papers are to be bought before the brisk little maid arrives with her cheery: "Bon jour, madame!" I must not lie looking at roses on the wallpaper. Of course, the porter would buy the papers for me and send them up with the breakfast tray. But then I would miss the pleasure of seeing Paris in the early hours.

No one is stirring in the halls when I open my door and go down the three flights of stairs with their delicate curving balustrades of other days. Until I reach the ground floor, I might think the place untenanted if it were not for the shoes ranged outside the doors. Heavy walking shoes, high military boots, women's shoes with sensible heels and women's slippers with heels like your little finger, and broad-toed sandals of little girls and boys. But, on the ground floor, the house is awake. Windows and doors are open, for the electric cleaners and the dusting cloths are busy. I pass the door of the reading room, where once Marie Antoinette received Lafayette after his return from America, and where the metal handle of the French window contains a graceful M as a souvenir of that occasion. Opposite me is the grand stairway with the wrought-iron banister which the builders of the year 1650 put there, and on the walls and ceilings are paintings of the same date.

* * *

Out through the spacious doors of this one-time famous château, down the few steps and across the courtyard, through the once stately entrance gate into the street. But not, thus far, have I been allowed to wander back in time. Those one-story buildings on each side the court, flanking the hotel, are occupied by people who are out and beginning their day. The hairdresser, returning from the market with morning bread and milk, smiles and bids me good-morning. Through an open window the tailor is seen at work with sponge and iron. The postman, bent under his load of letters and papers, passes me on his way to the porter's desk, sorting the letters as he goes; and I am suddenly sure that, when I return, a uniformed lad will step forward and bow and present me with letters. How nice it is to have friends' conversation, though they themselves may be in Hungary or America or England.

The concierge and his wife are finishing the business of putting the court and entrance in order. He stands at one side, with a hose that sends a generous stream, and she on the other with a long-handled scrubbing brush and soap, and briskly polishes the wet stone while the soapy, bubbling water curls out in little channels to the street beyond. The wife is comely, her hair crinkly and golden, her arms white and strong. The skirt of her neat gown is doubled up and pinned in the back. Both she and her husband wear black-painted wooden sabots while about this work. A charming picture they make, these tidy, busy people, one on either side of the broad dark doorway in the morning light, with the crystal water playing on the stone between them; a cheering picture, too—of industry that is unashamed, of cleanliness, and mutual help, and the dignity there is in humble tasks.

* * *

Now I am out of the doorway and on the street. A narrow street, as are so many in Paris; one that two hundred years ago was the leading thoroughfare of the city from east to west, and that has to this day retained its importance in the life of the French capital. And yet it has not changed. The same tall houses border it. Five, six, even nine stories they have, counting the attics, which are by no means to be omitted and are often the most picturesque parts. Some are the width of only two windows; one, to be sure, is only one window wide—but it is one of the tallest of all. Narrow houses and narrow street. Old is the atmosphere that surrounds these typical, plain-walled, shuttered-windowed, tall-chimneyed, gray Paris buildings. On the balconies, far above the street, plants and even shrubbery flank attic doors or windows.

There is little traffic and few pedestrians at this hour of the morning. Far away at one end of the street, the sun's rays enter—a street that knows not the meaning of straight, but bends and winds at will—and lights up an orange awning against the gray, calling attention to that enchanting vista. It is an incomparable hour to see these ancient dwelling-places, so full of memories and still so integral a part of today's life; for the light is soft and alluring and kind, and there is nothing to distract one.

* * *

Nothing? Well, some things there are, and hardly secondary, since they are a real part of twentieth-century Paris. The deliveries come and go; the trucks loaded with provisions—milk and cheese and butter and fruit—halt a few minutes before the little retail shops, leave part of their cargo and pass on; laundry trucks rumble in from the suburbs. Shopkeepers are busy arranging their sidewalk exhibits, for the sidewalk plays a tremendously important part in the Parisian merchant's life. He opens his doors and lets his wares flow out, as it were. But there is no reason to speak as if only the men were shopkeepers. Who ever saw a French shop without a woman in it? The Paris shopkeeper and his wife work together, behind the desk or behind the counter, putting out displays in the morning or taking them in at night, counting the cash or scrubbing the floors.

But I am on the way to buy the morning's papers! Yet I have eyes and can see as I go, even though my little journey takes me no farther than across the street. May I not seize beauty where I find it? Is what I see lacking in beauty because it is humble and everyday? Have not the greatest artists sought out the humble things and on them lavished all their skill? What if all this is fleeting—have we not memory? And I have not dallied. My breakfast would be waiting and growing cold, should I loiter on this errand.

* * *

The paper-seller stands behind her counter faced with pigeon-holes, busily and deftly folding the outspread mass of newsprint before her, at intervals swiftly passing around to the front and placing folded papers in their proper niches. Passersby stop, themselves draw out the papers of their choice and lay down the coins, exchanging friendly greetings while the vender seeks the change in the little box on the counter. Sometimes she darts around to pull out a journal for a new patron. Sometimes her shy black-haired, dark-eyed little daughter, who recognizes the names of the papers rather than reads them, draws them out and hands them over. She is early being introduced to trade.

Mother and daughter see me coming, and at once the little girl, at the mother's command, pulls out my papers. "Le Matin," says the mother, while a paper takes its creases under her hand. "Oui, maman," says the child. "Herald Tribune," says the woman, glancing at the paper extended. "Oui, maman." "Glos Polski," says the mother. "Oui, oui, maman," and the little girl straightens quickly from her stooping position, her face all smiles. It is worth getting up and going for my papers, just to participate in this pretty scene.

ANN CARDWELL

Moment Before the Song

Like a great wave unbroken
The music waits, the word unspoken.
Silence is here above the sea
Where music's wave will soon break free.
But now the heart remembers sound—
A silver net where song is found.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Old New England Libraries

WE CAN ALSO form an idea of a New England library of a somewhat earlier date, for the list of books of Elder Brewster's library has been preserved. They number four hundred. Of these books, sixty-two were in Latin and three hundred in English. There were forty-eight folios and one hundred and twenty-one octavos. This was quite a bulky and heavy library for transportation to and through that new country. All were not imported at one time, as the succession of dates shows. Brewster purchased from time to time the best books brought out in England on subjects which interested him, until it was really a rich exegetical collection, and may possibly have been used as a circulating one. Nearly all the number were religious, theological, or historical books; fourteen were in rhyme. . . .

Other benefactors of booksellers had good libraries. Parson Hooker left behind him £300 worth of books in an estate of £1,336. Parson Wareham had £82 worth in an estate of £1,200. Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton left, in 1717, books which made one thousand lots in an auction, for which the first book catalogue ever compiled in New England was printed. Even by 1723 the library of Harvard College contained none of the works of Addison, Bolingbroke, Young, Swift, Prior, Steele, Dryden, or Pope. In 1734, the catalogue of T. Cox, a prominent Boston bookseller, did not contain the "Spectator" nor the works of Shakespeare or Milton. The literary revival of the time of Queen Anne was evidently but little felt in New England during its inception. The facile and constant quotation from the ancient classics shows how constantly and thoroughly the latter were studied.—From "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," by ALICE MORSE EARLE. (New York: Scribner.)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FOREST TREES": *A Drawing by Nicolas Poussin*

POUSSIN WAS THE pre-eminent exponent of seventeenth-century classicism in French art. His greatest works have purely formal pictorial design; an abstract and ennobled art in which men and landscapes are generalized, not individual.

This sketch by Poussin in the Louvre does not have this characteristic. There is vigor here and a feeling for trees, thick and strongly rooted, seen in the forest light.

Many of Poussin's preliminary drawings for his historic pictures have a lifelike effect and a natural, unformulated spirit that the completed paintings lack.

"Un lieu où chantent les anges"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS DES VERS d'une grande élévation, John Keble, le poète anglais, exprime sa prière fervente et son assurance spirituelle:

"Fais de mon cœur un lieu où chanteront les anges,
O Dieu! Car les pensées dont Toi-même est la source
Sont des anges ailés, au vol silencieux.
Lorsqu'ils voient un asile où le mal est absent,
Où règnent la louange et la joie du croyant,
Ils entrent dans ce cœur;
Et leurs chants angéliques
Font vibrer cette harpe en mélodie céleste."

Croyant penser d'une manière pratique et positive, beaucoup d'hommes sont portés à mettre en doute la présence des anges; ils diront que ces visiteurs célestes ont peut-être paru dans les temps bibliques, mais que les conditions modernes exigent qu'on s'aide soi-même, qu'on ait du zèle et de l'intelligence. Cependant les humains qui font une œuvre vraiment utile sont redevables aux influences angéliques, plus peut-être qu'ils ne le comprennent ou qu'ils ne sont prêts à l'admettre; car une pensée dirigée avec intelligence, une décision sage, une idée qu'on perçoit soudain et qui était nécessaire à l'achèvement d'une bonne œuvre — toutes ces choses n'ont-elles pas une origine plus ou moins spirituelle, supérieure à ce que conçoivent les sens matériels?

Reconnaissant la présence perpétuelle de Dieu, le Psalmiste formula cette promesse divine (Psaume 91:11): "Il ordonnera à ses anges de te garder dans toutes tes entreprises." La Science Chrétienne envisage à la lumière de leur source spirituelle la nature et les fonctions des anges. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 581, donne cette définition des "anges": "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites; l'inspiration de la bonté, de la pureté et de l'immortalité, neutralisant tout mal, toute sensualité et toute mortalité." N'est-elle donc pas éminemment sage et pratique la prière qui demande que notre cœur soit "un lieu où chanteront les anges"?

Puisque, comme le révèle la Science Chrétienne, Dieu est l'Entendement infini, toutes les vraies pensées doivent avoir pour source ce divin Entendement; et les pensées de Dieu se communiquent perpétuellement à l'homme, créé "à l'image de Dieu" selon la déclaration biblique (Genèse 1:27). Étant la réflexion de Dieu, l'homme exprime sans cesse des pensées dont la nature est divine. Le prophète Jérémie reconnaissait l'origine des pensées véritables, car il attribuait à Dieu ces paroles (Jérémie 29:11): "Je connais bien les projets que j'ai formés en votre faveur,... projets de paix et non de malheur, afin de vous donner un avenir et une espérance." Or cet "avenir" est toujours bon, toujours en harmonie avec l'infinité de Dieu, du bien.

Nous savons par les Écritures qu'à diverses reprises, des anges apparurent aux hommes qui cherchaient le conseil et la protection de Dieu. Dans la fosse aux lions, Daniel fut conscient de sa sécurité et déclara (Daniel 6:22): "Mon Dieu a envoyé son ange; il a fermé la gueule des lions et ils ne m'ont fait aucun mal, parce que j'ai été reconnu innocent devant Dieu." A notre époque, grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, bien des personnes ont eu l'assurance que des anges — des pensées spirituelles — leur apportaient le secours, la délivrance, la guérison dans les situations les plus difficiles. Ces disciples apprennent que l'aide et les directions angéliques sont à leur portée si leur cœur s'élève à Dieu dans l'innocence et l'amour.

Sous la rubrique marginale: "Nos messagers angéliques," Mrs. Eddy parle de ce qu'elle connaît par expérience; elle dit (*Science et Santé*, p. 299): "Mes anges sont des pensées exaltées apparaissant au portail de quelque sépulcre, où la croyance humaine a enseveli ses espérances terrestres les plus chères. Ils montrent du doigt les cimes élevées d'une confiance nouvelle et glorifiée, et des idéals plus élevés de la vie et de ses joies." Ensuite elle nous donne cette assurance: "Les anges sont des représentants de Dieu. Ces êtres qui portent toujours plus haut leur vol ne mènent jamais au moi, au péché ni à la matérialité, mais guident vers le Principe divin de tout bien, où se porte toute vraie individualité, image, ou ressemblance de Dieu." Ceci nous inspire et nous engage à nous confier en Dieu, qui si nous Le cherchons nous donne l'amour, la force, le calme et la sécurité.

Malgré la tourmente qui se déchaîne dans le monde, tous peuvent trouver dans la Science Chrétienne la voie de la délivrance; cessant de s'arrêter aux apparences du mal, ils obtiendront le courage et le repos véritables, que leur donnera la réalité divine; ils peuvent entretenir des anges, avoir la certitude que le bien est suprême et se prouvera tel, que le mal est irréel dans tous les cas, sans autre pouvoir que celui de détruire ses fausses prétentions à la réalité. Chacun peut et doit faire tout son possible pour que son cœur reste conforme au divin Principe, à l'harmonie de l'être réel; car c'est de Dieu que procèdent les pensées de lumière, d'amour, de sagesse dont le disciple a besoin pour être guidé dans sa tâche quotidienne, afin que ses efforts soient profitables au genre humain. Dans une pensée qu'on maintient ainsi pure, les anges peuvent entrer et demeurer: le cœur qu'ils habitent chantera, il célébrera la suprématie de Dieu, Son gouvernement positif, inviolable, auquel est soumis tout l'univers spirituel.

Mrs. Eddy fait allusion au pèlerinage humain et aux directions célestes lorsqu'elle écrit (*ibid.*, p. 174): "Les pas que fait la pensée, en s'élevant au-dessus des points de vue matériels, sont lents, et font présager une longue nuit au voyageur; mais les anges de la présence de Dieu — les intuitions spirituelles qui nous disent quand 'la nuit est avancée, le jour approche' — sont nos gardiens à travers les ténèbres." Au paragraphe suivant, l'auteur ajoute: "La Vérité est révélée. Il n'y a qu'à la mettre en pratique."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

I Have Loved Letters

I have loved letters written by the friends
Too far for conversation, and a word
Within the folded paper someone sends
Grows lovelier, at times, than were it heard
In actual speaking. I have loved the way
Her writing marches boldly in its line
Across the page, and his in disarray,
And yet another pen has drawn as fine
A paragraph of beauty as a snare
Hung by a spider. I have loved the long
Fine envelopes that bore them, and the square—
And some have I in packets, with a strong
Red cord to bind, and now and then a letter
Deep in my heart's core, to preserve the better.

ELAINE V. EMANS

"A place where angels sing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A BEAUTIFUL stanza John Keble expresses his earnest prayer and spiritual assurance:

"Lord, make my heart a place where angels sing!
For surely thoughts low-breathed by Thee
Are angels gliding near on noiseless wing;
And where a home they see
Swept clean and garnished with adoring joy,
They enter in and dwell,
And teach that heart to swell
With heavenly melody, their own untired employ."

Believing themselves to be practical thinkers, many are inclined to discredit the presence of angels, supposing that, while these celestial visitants might have been possible in Bible times, modern conditions require evidences of self-reliant, intelligent industry. Rightly active workers, however, may be more indebted to angelic influences than they comprehend or are ready to concede; for is not every intelligently directed thought, every wise decision, every suddenly perceived idea, needed perhaps for the completion of a good work, more spiritual in origin than the material senses can grasp?

The Psalmist, recognizing the ever-presence of God, voiced the promise (Psalms 91:11), "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." It is in the light of their spiritual source that Christian Science views the nature and office of angels. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), Mary Baker Eddy defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." What, then, could be wiser or of more practical value than the prayer that our hearts may be made "a place where angels sing"?

Since God is infinite Mind, as revealed in Christian Science, all true thoughts must have their origin in divine Mind; and God's thoughts are being perpetually imparted to man, who, as the Bible declares (Genesis 1:27), is made "in the image of God." Therefore man, as the reflection of God, is constantly expressing Godlike thoughts. The prophet Jeremiah recognized the origin of true thoughts, and represented God as saying (Jeremiah 29:11), "I know the thoughts that I think toward you, . . . thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end." And this "expected end" is always good, always in consonance with the infinity of God, good.

The Scriptural records show that angels appeared in various ways to those who sought divine guidance and protection. Daniel, who realized his safety in the lions' den, declared (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me." And many in these modern days, through the understanding of Christian Science, have felt the assurance that angels, appearing to them as spiritual thoughts, have brought succor, release, and healing in the midst of great difficulties. And they are learning how to avail themselves of angelic guidance and help by keeping their hearts lifted up to God in innocency and love.

Under the marginal topic, "Our angelic messengers," Mrs. Eddy speaks of her own experience, saying (Science and Health, p. 299): "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys." Then she assures us in these words: "Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers." Thus do we find great inspiration to trust in God, who sends to the seeking heart heavenly impartations of love and strength, and quiet assurance of safety.

Despite the present world turmoil, all may find in Christian Science the way to turn from contemplation of the appearance of evil and receive true rest and courage from divine reality; they may entertain angels and feel the certainty of the ultimate proof that good is supreme, and that all evil is unreal, having no power but to destroy its own false claims to reality. Each one can and should earnestly endeavor to keep his heart conformed to divine Principle, to the harmony of real being, knowing that from God come the needed thoughts of light and love and wisdom to guide in all daily endeavors which will help mankind. This is keeping one's thought pure so that angels may "enter in and dwell," and enable the heart to sing of God's supremacy, and of His actual, inviolable government of the whole spiritual universe.

Mrs. Eddy, referring to our human experience and of heavenly guidance, writes (*ibid.*, p. 174), "The footsteps of thought, rising above material standpoints, are slow, and portend a long night to the traveller; but the angels of His presence —the spiritual intuitions that tell us when 'the night is far spent, the day is at hand' —are our guardians in the gloom." And she adds in the next paragraph: "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Spirea

Too seeming-permanent for nature is
the bloom; too intricate for artifice:
the throng'd geometry is hammered so
weightily, whitely, that we cannot know
the metal—snow turned silver; silver, snow.

KENNETH PORTER

Questions For The West Wind

THE WIND is uncertain, the wind is urgent: what way did you come, sweet Western wind?

High green galleries of the wood are loud and gusty with applause, my big tulip tree scatters its petals like peanut shells, the birds make whistle and catcall, the whole theatre rocks approval, then subsides in hush. The wind gives no answer.

Above, unseen, a plane groans over, keening in space like a sawmill, like a workshop for grinding stars; and now the pure wind seems veined with Time, with coming and going. Where you came from, summer wind, is it the same sharp Now?

What way did you come, O Western wind, whose luck it was? Across sandhills of Indiana, clay meadows of Michigan? Littering elm seeds on the lawns at Ann Arbor, streaking with silver the plush fields of Pennsylvania, my very own? You spun dead papers outside the Public Library on Michigan Avenue; sucked from tall cresset chimneys at Gary their tawny rags of fire. You rustled the edged brow-grass of the dunes, and stung the cheek of the wild rosebud with grains of powdery sand. You pleated the sweet-water oceans with mimic offshore surf. Down the coal-smeared troughs of the Alleghenies to the land of white barns, green grazings, and the loved names of the Main Line (*Bird in Hand, Daylesford, Bryn Mawr, Haverford*). Or over the tilted vineyards of the Finger Lakes, the brown cliffs of Ramapo, toward the Empire State blinking sunset at the Hackensack Marshes. . . . Now you smell salt on the knuckles of a Long Island beach.

How can I remember, sitting alone with words, that everywhere it is Now? O wind of June, passing softly through so many Nows, hold them together for me. . . .

What way did you come, sweet smiling wind? Past mills and chimneys, tin can gardens, black soil turned over in a surf-curl from the plough, along endless blue parallels of rail? Did you come straight, or in waves and ripples like sand in a brook? Could I look over your crystal shoulder would I see your quick timely heels, twinkling out behind like the little soft hammers that strike piano wires? You were a dancing wind when you were young. But when one thinks too much, even Time and Space get mixed and everything becomes symbol. You yourself, becoming self-conscious, are darkening for rain. Out on Lake Michigan, as you remember, there are sand hills that move, change shape and pattern under the push of weather. They call them Living Dunes; in those huge slopes no sparkling grain is fixed but still has tendency or secret leaning. Such are the heavy hills of Now. Remember me when you blow across them.—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Letters of Askance." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1940

Bankers Head Urges Fullest Aid to Allies

President of American Association is speaker at opening business session of Institute.

Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association, announced here today that he is in favor of the United States furnishing all possible aid to the Allies.

Noting that some airplanes built for the American Army and Navy have been released to the Allies, Mr. Hanes added, "I think myself that we ought to release whatever we can without damage to ourselves."

He also named tanks and planes as what the Allies needed most during an interview following his address to the American Institute of Banking at its opening business session at the Tremont Temple.

The American bankers' leader indicated that the outcome of the war promised to carry an enormous effect on American foreign trade and American prosperity.

Loss of Trade

"We would have to face the loss of all our foreign trade in case of a Nazi victory," Mr. Hanes declared in his first press interview on the war.

"Germany would refuse to buy anything from us that she could possibly produce in her conquered territory or in the original German state.

"While there are some few things the Germans would have to buy from us, they are pretty ingenious and would work out their own duplications of them as quickly as they could. The Germans have no love for us because of the manifest sympathy of this country for their opponents.

"Should the Allies win—and I am very hopeful they will—we should have a demand from Europe for much goods for many years to come."

Mr. Hanes strongly discounted the possibility of any increase in trade to South America making up possible losses in Europe.

Example Given

Happening to get into one example of the loss of foreign trade, Mr. Hanes, who is President of a bank in Winston-Salem, N. C., remarked that the wiping out of foreign sales of tobacco produced in his State, where tobacco is the major crop, appeared certain to bring on a sharp decline in prices.

Mr. Hanes advised a pay-as-you-go plan for financing the costs of national defense. He approved raising the Federal debt limit sufficiently to provide for the reasonable needs for a sound defense program, but to keep on lifting the limit unwisely he pronounced dangerous.

The speaker also counseled against a wild expansion of manufacturing plants in pursuit of profits. He thought the Government should re-establish gold as currency, saying that this would do much to re-establish confidence in our money system.

As to American entrance into the war, the bankers' President declared himself for the United States staying out entirely if it possibly could. He saw no reason for sending troops or getting in under present circumstances, but refused to take a stand against entering the war under any as yet unforeseen events.

Disagreeing with some statements that the people needed to give up some of their liberties at this time for the common good, Mr. Hanes declared that the people should be on their guard all the time against any unwarranted relinquishment of their rights to government. It was very difficult to get back liberties once given up, he observed.

Warning Issued

Warning against the Federal government taking over an undue control of private enterprise or banking under the pressure of war excitement was registered by Mr. Hanes at the opening business session of the Institute.

"It does not now seem likely that this nation will become militarily involved," Mr. Hanes told the national gathering of young bank employees at Tremont Temple. "Nor is there any reason to fear the ability of the free enterprise order to serve the country's needs in any emergency.

"But it is important to be on guard against war-scare hysteria under which the surrender of more powers over the life of the people to the Federal government may be undertaken.

Met Every Need

"Independent banking and business both met every need of the government during the last war, and they will do so again in any emergency. We may find assurance in the fact that the banking structure adapted itself to the changing requirements and to every demand made upon it.

"Private business and independent banking are now as capable of executing the Government's program for defense as they were in 1917 and 1918 for its program of offense.

"I thoroughly agree that this country should be prepared to defend itself against any attack. We should spare no pains or money to the end that our country is impregnable. The banking system of the nation is prepared to help in every way to finance any defense program which the Congress may initiate."

The National Educational Director of the Institute, Dr. Harold Stonier, this morning reported two new courses would be added very shortly to the Institute's curriculum, one in consumer credit, the other in government, banking and business.

Studied Years Ago

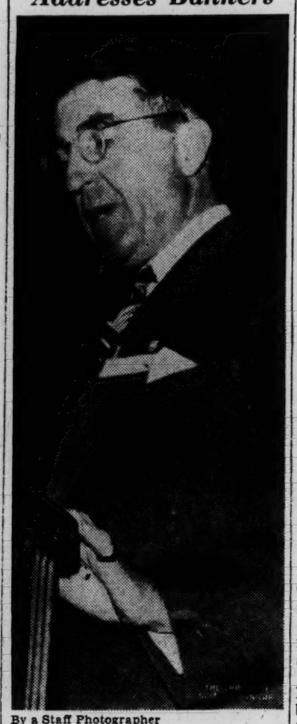
"Many people now in adult life did their studying of government years ago in high school and college when the subject was known as civics, but government is an entirely different animal from what it was in those days," Dr. Stonier observed of the second new subject.

"We feel very definitely from the standpoint of both the education and the training of the bankers of tomorrow, that this course is one of outstanding significance."

Dr. Stonier is retiring as National Education Director because of accumulating duties in the American Bankers Association, it was announced today. He is Executive Manager of the A. B. A. and in addition Director of its Graduate School of Banking. He will be succeeded as Educational Director by William A. Irwin, who has been Associate Director.

Floyd W. Larson stepped up today to become Secretary of the Institute in place of Richard W. Hill, who hereafter will confine himself to his duties as Secretary of the A. B. A. and Registrar of its graduate banking school. Mr. Larson previously served as Assistant Secretary of the A. I. B.

Addresses Bankers



By a Staff Photographer

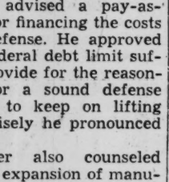
Robert M. Hanes

President of the American Bankers Association

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and moderately cool weather this afternoon and tonight: Wednesday decreasing cloudiness and mild in the afternoon; lowest temperature tonight near 60 degrees; gentle to moderate easterly winds this afternoon, becoming west to southwest tonight and Wednesday.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight, Wednesday fair, slowly rising temperature in west and north portion.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight, Wednesday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over south portion and moderate northeast tonight shifting to southeast and south on Wednesday over the north portion; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	58	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	69	87	New York	71	84
Denver	50	74	Norfolk	72	86
Helena	46	70	Philadelphia	73	86
Kansas City	67	90	St. Louis	68	68
Los Angeles	59	74	San Francisco	54	60
Minneapolis	64	85	Washington	70	87

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 4.
B—Maximum, June 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:09 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.0 feet.

Wednesday, 11:39 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:46 p. m. E. D. S. T., Tuesday.

Auto Tags to Tell Flow of Traffic

What routes do motorists take into or around central Boston areas after they cross the Charles River Dam bridge close to the North Station?

As part of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's plans for constructing an elevated highway through Boston, the Traffic Commission will initiate a unique piece of research tomorrow when they will tag cars crossing the bridge and then post checkers to count the tags on the routes into Boston.

The white tags will be hung on door handles of the cars and the motorists will be asked to keep them on for at least one half an hour. By the count made at various spots, it is hoped to learn where the traffic goes.

Sinking Fund Transfer To Cut Tax Rate

The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners has given its approval to the transfer of $500,000 from its surpluses to the reduction of debt service charges, or the equivalent of a 33-cent drop in the tax rate. The action is part of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's program for reducing the tax rate, possibly to $40 or $40.50.

Connecticut Democrats Are For Roosevelt

Convention unanimous in pledging states' 16-vote delegation to the President.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Connecticut's Democratic convention voted unanimously today to pledge the State's 16-vote delegation to the National Convention to President Roosevelt. The delegation will be bound by unit rule.

The convention then renominated by acclamation United States Senator Francis T. Maloney who was unopposed. The nomination of a senatorial candidate at the spring convention was a departure from custom and nominees for Congressmen, Governor, and other officers on the State ticket will not be named until the convention reassembles in August.

The resolution favoring Mr. Roosevelt, adopted by acclamation by the 1,100 delegates to the State Convention, was drawn up last night at the opening session of the two-day conclave which heard former Attorney General Homer Cummings urge the President's re-election and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, plead for "national unity" in the present world crisis.

Leadership Praised

The resolution praised the "masterful leadership" of the President, who already has been assured of his party's national convention votes.

Likewise, the resolution upheld the President's "efforts to preserve our peace, to safeguard our security, and to protect the best interests of the United States."

Mr. Cummings urged President Roosevelt's re-election "for our country's sake," saying that the third-term tradition "must, of course, yield to the public good."

In this connection, he asserted that it was "far more important that the people, in their hour of need, should have the man they want than that a tradition should be preserved."

For Roosevelt

The convention was termed by Mr. Cummings a "hundred per cent Roosevelt convention."

Senator Barkley, who keynoted the convention, said the World War had brought about a "narrowing" of the oceans and a "contracting" of the world, leaving no assurance that "the lust for power and wealth may not seek to engulf our nation and our people in the catastrophe which has overtaken others.

"The hosts of free America will protect the freedom of America under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, not because he was elected as a Democrat, but because he is the President of the United States and the spokesman of our people."

White Funds Use To Be Discussed

Trustees of the George Robert White Fund are scheduled to hold a public hearing in the Council Chamber at City Hall this afternoon on the question of how the $1,000,000 surplus held by the Fund shall be used.

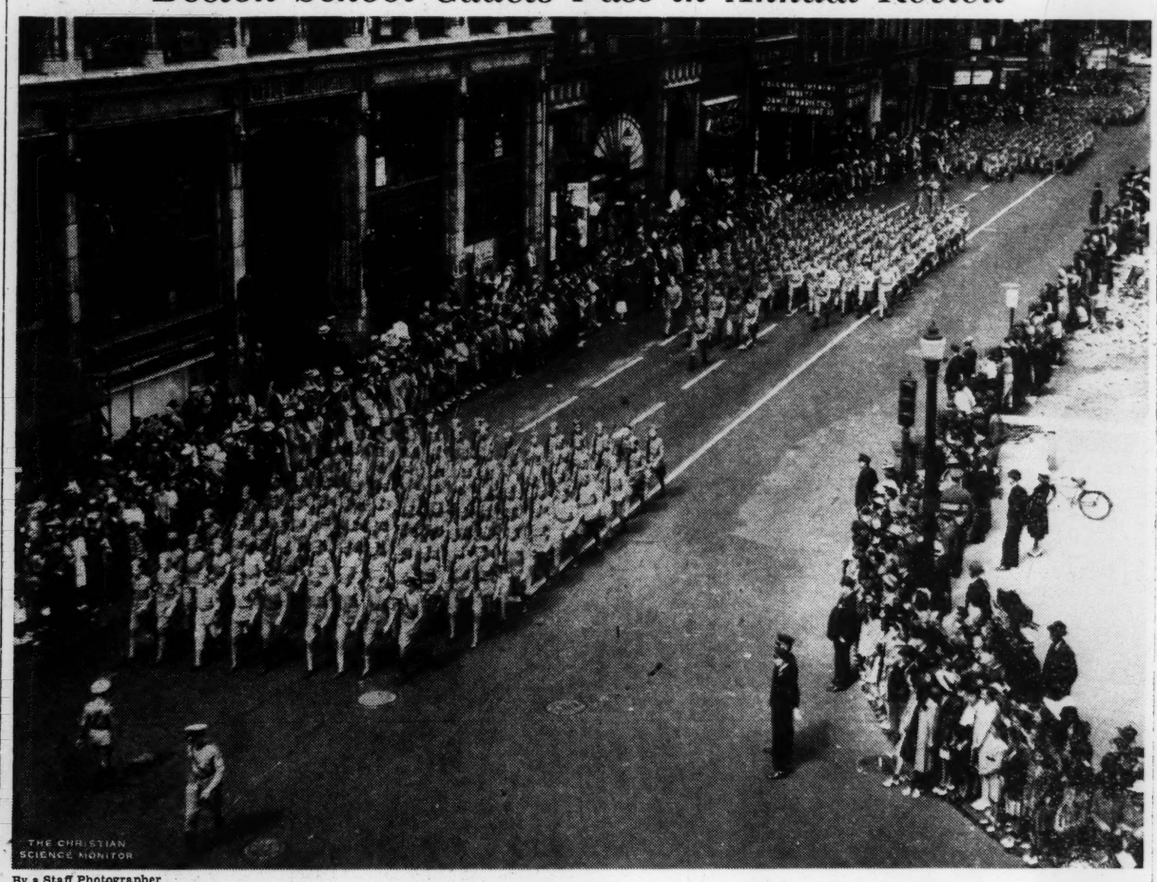
Terms of the White fund specify that earnings be devoted to works of beauty and utility, which the City would not normally furnish.

Finding uses that fit the confines of the will and which, at the same time, would not add to Boston's already strained economy because of upkeep has not been so easy as at first presumed, hence today's hearing.

On the agenda for discussion were: a recreation center, youth center, a museum of natural history, a health center, a bathhouse on the Charles River basin in the West End, and a municipal radiocasting station.

The trustees also have received letters about a municipal gymnasium, but the sentiment has been opposed. The most widely discussed possible use, construction of a planetarium, was not on today's list of considerations.

Boston School Cadets Pass in Annual Review



By a Staff Photographer

March Through Downtown Streets Proves Young and Old Truly 'Love a Parade'

Some of the city's 16,000 school cadets are seen passing the Little Building on Boylston Street just before they swung into Tremont Street. The cadets were reviewed at three stands along the line of march, stepping to music provided by half a hundred bands. Parents, neighbors and friends turned out by the thousands to become "unofficial" judges.

Cadets March Amid Throngs And Splendor

Trim in their smartly fitting uniforms of khaki, trench caps at just the right angle and left arms swinging in unison to the rat-a-tat-tat of drum corps or the quick-step of any of the half a hundred school bands, 16,000 Boston school cadets marched through the downtown streets of Boston on their annual parade today.

Lanes of spectators, admiring parents, friends, and neighbors of the boys lined the route of march and applauded their favorites in the companies of the 14 high schools and the 22 intermediate schools in the parade. Not the least proud, and with good reason because of the splendid showing made by the units, was Col. George S. Penney, senior instructor in military drill in the schools, and Cadet Division Commander Col. Stephen Berestecki, of Hyde Park High School, awarded first honors in competition last year.

The same appreciation of the snappy carriage and trim lines of the boys extended to the three reviewing stands, judging by the expression on the faces of the city officials as guidons dipped and company commanders gave an "eyes left" and salute passing the stands.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, with City Treasurer James J. McCarthy, Louis J. Brems, Director of Public Celebrations; T. Francis Burke, assistant director of music in the public schools, and Edward J. Leary, City Messenger, occupied the first stand on Tremont Mall opposite West Street.

At the State House, Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, and Sergeant-at-Arms Charles O. Holt took the salutes.

Just beyond Charles Street, on Beacon, the third stand was occupied by members of the Boston School Committee and the Board of School Superintendents. Along the line of march were judges, to pass on military bearing and on the playing of the bands and the fife and drum corps.

Behind a platoon of mounted police under Sergeant William B. Dooley, the cadets swung out of Columbus Avenue, down Clarendon Street to Stuart, through Park Square, to Boylston, Tremont, Park Street, Beacon, Arlington, Marlborough, Dartmouth, and broke ranks on Huntington, just beyond the Public Library.

Day and Night Guard Ordered On All Armories of Bay State

Establishment of a 24-hour-a-day guard on all Massachusetts armories was ordered today by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson to protect National Guard arms, uniforms and supplies.

The Adjutant General's action was taken under instructions from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall following a request made last week by the National Guard Bureau at Washington that military supplies be closely guarded.

General Erickson said approximately 100 men will be needed for the extra guard duty at the 50 State-owned armories and several privately-owned armories hired by the State.

The General explained that the Federal Government furnishes the arms, uniforms and supplies used by the National Guard but the State must supply the armories and the protection.

Particular attention will be given to safeguarding the armories during the night hours.

In orders to the military custodians of the armories, General Erickson wrote:

"During the entire 24 hours the entrance to each armory must be kept locked and no one will be allowed to enter the armory except National Guardsmen.

"During the nights that units stationed in the armory are at drill, prospective recruits may be permitted to enter, but otherwise the public will be excluded, except in the case where rental of the armory has been approved prior to the date of this notice."

General Erickson ordered the military custodians to arrange for an hourly telephone contact between the armed guards and the local police department during the night.

Guard in Prospect

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 4 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said last night it was "not improbable" that in the near future Maine National Guard watchmen would be placed on 24-hour duty at the various state armories "as a precautionary move."

(Earlier in the day, Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York directed that 450 National Guard soldiers and 50 naval militia men be assigned to active duty in protecting that State's armories, arsenals, boathouses and camps.)

Meanwhile, Governor Barrows, in a move to marshal skilled workers for national defense, appealed to unemployed mechanics, machinists and draftsmen—not listed in the public employment service files—to register "immediately" in their nearest State employment office.

German Ban on Boston Paper

An editorial published in the Boston Traveler on May 28, which was critical of Adolf Hitler and his methods of warfare, brought a letter from the German Consul in Boston refusing any further information to that paper, it was announced today.

The letter, addressed to the City Editor on the letterhead of the German Consulate and signed by an attaché under the words "The German Consul," was as follows:

"This Consulate has read the editorial 'Let us be realistic' published in your paper of May 28, in which the head of a nation, with whom the United States of America entertains diplomatic relations, is insulted in such uncivilized expressions, that this Consulate in the future must refuse to give your paper any information in whatever matter it may be.

"Very truly yours,
"The German Consul
by:
(signed) Bohme"

The editorial, reprinted by the paper today, denounced Hitler personally and said that he would "never be beaten by the rules of civilized warfare." It added:

"Hitler and his bullies stop at nothing to destroy their victims. We Americans are potential victims. Then let us stop at nothing in preparing our defenses. Let us get over our squeamishness and get tough. Hitler and his banditti try to torture their victims with threats of terrifying 'new and secret weapons.' So what in the name of common sense should we do?

". . . we . . . know that there is loose upon the face of the earth a force that scorns every principle that in conscience we believe to be divine. This mad force must be restrained.

"Plainly it is man's duty to defend the eternal verities. . . ."

No comment on the Traveler letter or editorial could be obtained at the German Consulate today. An attaché said that no authoritative spokesman was at the Consulate nor could one be reached by telephone.

Middletown Plant Closed For Economy

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—The management of Remington Rand served notice on employees today that it was closing its Middletown plant immediately and discontinuing the services of all local workers.

The notice was contained in an announcement posted this morning at entrances to the factory, which read in part: "Remington Rand, in accordance with its long-range policy of concentrating manufacturing to secure increased production efficiency, is closing its Middletown plant and discontinuing the services of all Middletown employees."

Abandonment of the factory here will affect approximately 1,325 employees.

"During the next 30 days," the announcement read, "the company will take applications in writing from those employees who may wish to secure work at the Elmira and Ilion (N. Y.) plants of Remington Rand."

The factory was in full operation until last Wednesday, when all workers with the exception of foremen were given notice not to report until further notice.

Clifford E. Bailey, manager of the local plant, said the company would try to provide employment in the New York State plants for all local employees who make application, and predicted that a "considerable percentage" of the total number employed here would be given jobs in the other factories.

Dispute Recalled

Closing of the Middletown, Conn., plant of the Remington Rand Company recalls a series of labor difficulties between the company and employees extending back to 1936.

In May of that year employees of the Middletown plant went out on strike and in March the National Labor Relations Board adjudged Remington Rand guilty of "unfair labor practices." It further ordered the company to reinstate all employees on the pay roll at the time of the strike.

Remington Rand then went to the courts, where it met defeat. The Supreme Court declined to review the validity of the Board's order and in June, 1938, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals gave the company until July 15 to comply with the Board's order which affected about 600 workers.

Court Dismisses Appeal of Cronin

The State Supreme Court today dismissed the appeal of Arthur D. Cronin of Framingham, Boston insurance man, who sued the National Shawmut Bank for $31,750 which he said was awarded to him as insurance brokerage fees for insuring automobiles which the bank was financing through its time sales department.

Mr. Cronin said the contract was awarded to him to place the insurance in 1934 but that the bank then awarded it to James Roosevelt, son of the President.

The Supreme Court said today that Mr. Cronin did not show he had a contract but that the bank had merely asked him for proposals.

American Pilots Fly 33 Planes To Nova Scotia

Transfer to Canada made under provisions of Neutrality Act—Use by Allies seen.

HOULTON, Maine, June 4 (AP)—Thirty-three light American sport planes were delivered to the warring Canadian Government today in one of the first transfers of its kind under the Neutrality Law.

The planes, flown to this northern border town by private pilots from New York, were hauled by truck, tail foremost, across the Maine-New Brunswick boundary because the Neutrality Law prohibits flying them across the line.

Under the scrutiny of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Woodstock, N. B., militiamen, the towing operations were started at dawn. The first pilot to cross the line was P. G. Stahly of South Bend, Ind., followed by Homer Stockert of Bendix Field, South Bend. One woman pilot, Mrs. Gertrude Love of Boston, was a member of the air fleet.

After entering the Dominion, the planes took off for Moncton, N. B., and Halifax, Nova Scotia, flying a restricted course which avoided St. John, N. B., and all other military areas. The planes, of the "Stinson 105" type, all at least six months old, winged northward in three flights of eight each, and one of nine.

Informed quarters said the "foolproof" craft are likely to be used by the Allies to direct artillery fire.

The sportsmen-aviators who flew them to Canada will return to New York by steamer from Halifax. They must leave cameras behind with Dominion officials.

Air Flaws Seen

As the State of Massachusetts began today a ground course in aviation to prepare prospective pilots for their flying tickets, Crocker Snow, its State Aviation Director, assailed the pilot training program of the United States Army Air Corps as "utterly incapable of expansion to meet new defense demands."

The new state course, to be four weeks long, starts tonight at 7:30 in Room 108 of Building 5 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Louis J. Gaetani, assistant supervisor of the vocational division of the State University Extension, will be the instructor for the course. The course will be conducted on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Sends Letter to Lodge

Mr. Snow, in a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, demanded decentralization of the Army pilot training program in his program, a plan which he stated would provide "an adequate standing air force, plus as large a reserve as possible."

"Just a few days ago General Fickel, who is directly in charge of Air Corps training plans, told me that all army pilot training will be conducted below the Mason-Dixon line because of weather conditions, and will merely be an expansion of the present program," Mr. Snow said.

"He did not say whether or not all tactical maneuvers would also be carried out there, or whether he had arranged that any practical use of our air force would only have to be made in the sunny South."

Two-thirds of the training for a military pilot is nonmilitary, Mr. Snow said, and could be conducted by commercial schools. "The final training does not have to be done at Randolph Field, Texas" (the Army's primary training field), he said. "There is nothing magic about San Antonio."

Instruction at Bases

Basic military instruction could be given at these bases by reserve officers and advanced training at the 12 Army Air Corps bases through the country, Mr. Snow said. The latter period, taking three months, could be reduced, he thought.

Mr. Snow also criticized the rate of pay given civilian pilot instructors by the Civil Aeronautics Authority under the Federal Government's civilian pilot training program.

Helping Canteens

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 4 (AP)—Aline (Pat) Rhonie, socially prominent flier on leave from duty with the French Ambulance Corps, told the Augusta Rotary Club last night that "the more we help the Allied aviators, the less chance we'll have to join them."

Miss Rhonie arrived here on a country-wide tour to raise money for canteens to serve Allied aviators. This morning she was to call upon Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

The Somerville School Committee has approved plans to incorporate courses in aviation and aviation mechanics in the public school curriculum if the Federal Government will assist in meeting any additional costs involved.

Dr. Walter E. Whitaker, who asked for a survey to determine the proper procedure, said the courses would be given at the new vocational school in the city which already is equipped with much valuable machinery to aid in instruction. Dr. Whitaker will head the committee to complete arrangements.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—Errol Flynn in "Virginia City." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—"The Man Who Wouldn't Talk." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—"Strange Cargo," starring Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 3, 6, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Ray Milland and Ellen Drew in "French Without Tears." 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Wajan." 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:15, 10. Also "March of Time." 2:20, 4:10, 5:50, 7:40, 9:25. Tomorrow: "The Vienna Choir Boys."

Keith Memorial—"If I Had My Way." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:55. Also "Girl in Room 313." 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Metropolitan—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Torrid Zone." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Modern—"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10 Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Ray Milland and Allen Drew in "French Without Tears." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—"The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:15, 10:05. Stage show: 12, 3:05, 6, 9.

State—"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Scollay—"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Information Please," "Holland—Before the War," "Gateway to the Northwest," "Silent Wings," "Impersonations from Mae West to Charles Laughton." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—Official war scenes of actual combat; Disney's Donald Duck; Information Please; our U. S. Air Force; A Modern Musical; Divie Travels; and 30 minutes of news. 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont—"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Disorderly Conduct," with Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"Gangs of Chicago," with Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40.

Uptown—"Dr Cyclops," with Albert Dekker and Janice Logan. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Stardust," with Linda Darnell and John Payne. 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55.

University—Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. Also "The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 8:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne and Richard Dix in "Cimarron." Also Burgess Meredith in "Spring Madness."

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

"Pomp and Circumstance," March — Elgar

Overture to "The Bartered Bride" — Smetana

Largo — Handel

"Aida," Fantasia — Verdi

Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" — Humperdinck

Scherzo from Octet — Mendelssohn

Bolero — Ravel

"The Skaters," Waltzes — Waldteufel

"Night and Day" — Porter

Fifth Hungarian Dance — Brahms

Music

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge—Closing concert by the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. And guidance tour at 2 o'clock on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward.

Grand Coulee Engineer Visits Boston on Way to Maine Honor

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who says that the state university graduate is no match for the product of the big technological institution?

It would be hard to prove with three of the largest industrial engineering projects in the United States being handled by University of Maine men, said Frank A. Banks of the Federal Reclamation Bureau and Construction Engineer of the Grand Coulee Dam, today.

On his way to Maine for his Class of 1906 reunion, and incidentally to receive an honorary degree from his alma mater, Mr. Banks paused long enough in a busy day to tell how his wagon happened to be hitched to a star.

There's something in that, he thinks—hitching your wagon to a star—and if it's a shooting star all the better. "I think," he said thughtfully, "if you can find out who is going ahead in your line and get behind him, temporarily at least, that is about as good a start as you can get." That would be his tip anyway to the young engineer just starting out.

A Get-Ahead Recipe

"Of course," he added quickly, "it's what you learn about administration and what you can inspire in others which really gets you ahead."

As for his own climb to fame, he passed over it lightly. He became connected with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation immediately upon his graduation from the University of Maine. He did survey and design work for a time, he said, until 1913. Has been on construction work ever since.

The other University of Maine men on big construction jobs, he disclosed, are F. E. Weymouth, of the class of '97, who is in charge of the equeduct from Parker Dam on the lower Colorado River to Los Angeles, and F. T. Crow Class of '05, Superintendent of Construction of the Shasta Dam in California.

Mr. Banks believes that they will be ready to deliver power from the Coulee Dam by December of this year. About 4,500 persons are working on the dam now. At the peak there were about 6,000. Around 1,000, he admitted, come directly under his supervision.

The community there numbers about 15,000 inhabitants now. "When I went there," Mr. Banks reminisced, "the population consisted of a ferryman, a dry farmer and a bachelor. Well, that's what I've been doing for 30 years," he smiled, "making places nice for people to live in, and then getting out in the sage brush to start all over again."

Sees Growth Ahead

Just to operate the dam after it is finished, Mr. Banks figured, would take about 600 men; but for a number of years, he asserted, it will be necessary to have from 1,000 to 1,500 on the job finishing up construction work and installing new units.

It will mean a new day for the Northwest, Mr. Banks believes. He wouldn't go so far, he said, as to classify it as a boom, but it would bring considerable expansion in the development of the resources of the country over a period of years—"and it takes power to do that," he declared.

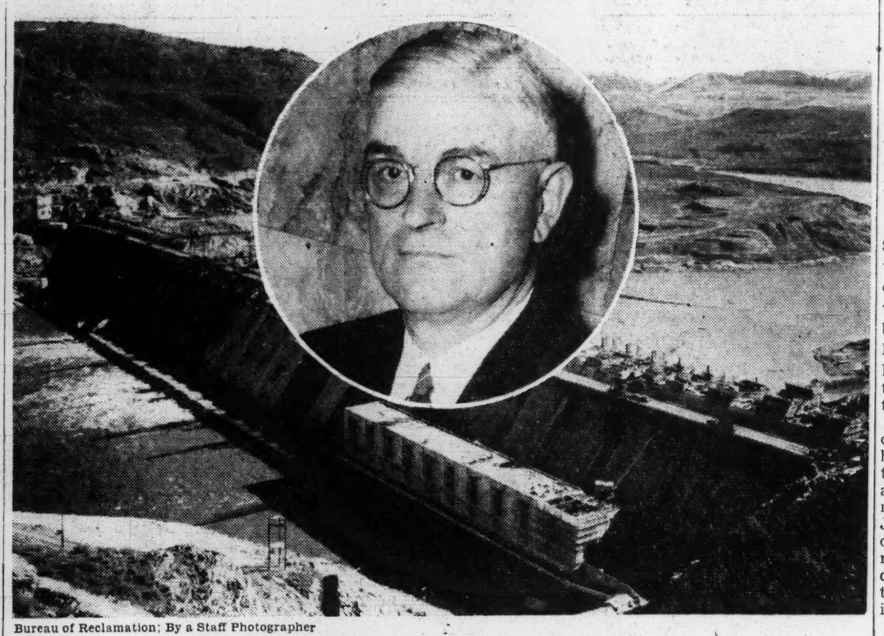
"It is one of the frontiers of the West where there are a lot of natural resources in the way of minerals, agricultural land, forests, fisheries and that sort of thing. In fact," he continued with a twinkle in his eye, "I believe if the Pilgrims had landed in Seattle instead of on Plymouth Rock, they would have had up there a country which would have developed as fast as it did here because of the natural resources."

Crimson Staff Members Sued

College journalism can develop its unexpected excitements, it was evidenced today by the Harvard Crimson in announcing that lawsuits totaling $55,000 had been filed against 11 of its staff alleging trespass and libel.

The occasion was attributed to a campaign the student newspaper made against Harvard Square tutoring schools, which, according to the paper, was followed by faculty edict against the schools. The suits, of $5,000 each, were initiated by the proprietor of a tutoring school. Hearing is set for Saturday in Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex.

Huge Columbia River Project



Bureau of Reclamation; By a Staff Photographer

Air View of Grand Coulee Dam in Washington

The west power house, sunning itself at the base of the dam, is itself the biggest building in the Pacific Northwest—765 feet long and 85 feet wide. Its twin on the east bank will be built later as additional power is needed. Activity at the dam focused on construction of this building which now nears completion. The dam is nearly a mile wide and 25 building stories high. Inset: Frank A. Banks, University of Maine graduate, of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation and construction engineer at the dam.

Offer of Gift of Land Raises Tax Issue

Would-be donors of a parcel of North End land to the city, Representative George Holden Tinkham and six heirs of the Joshua Bennett estate, today were faced with the Boston City Council's refusal to accept the gift without investigation, and with a query from that body as to whether they plan to pay taxes for three years still outstanding before transferring the land to the city.

The parcel, containing 9,700 square feet, is at the corner of Charter Street and Vernon Place. Representative Tinkham, acting for the heirs, offered it as a gift to the city and stipulated it should be used for playground purposes. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin transmitted the offer to the City Council yesterday and recommended acceptance.

In the course of executive debate, however, a member inquired whether the property was tax-free. The Council learned upon inquiry that the taxes for 1936, 1938 and 1939 are not yet paid, and that the city already holds a tax title on the parcel for the 1936 bill. Several Councilors argued that in a short time the city will be able to take over the land under this tax title with no strings as to its future use attached.

The Council adopted Councilor Philip Austin Fish's order asking the heirs whether they planned to pay the taxes before making the gift.

A controversy between Councilor Fish and Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase, whose crusade for investigation of Beano operations led to a ban on the game by Mayor Tobin, took place in the Council Chamber, with both participants hurling angry charges. Councilor Chase presented figures from the Mayor's office on the amount of money turned over by Beano parlors to charity, and declared that the amounts, ranging in one instance from $7 to $11 a week, were only a fraction of the true earnings, all of which are supposed to go to charity.

Colonel Green Tax Paid

An $805,752.96 check, representing the final payment on the $5,105,752.96 inheritance tax on the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, was received yesterday by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Last year the executors paid $4,300,000.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Wednesday, June 5		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Boston 'Cross' Needs About $10,000 More

Boston was still $10,646 shy of its $300,000 goal for American Red Cross war relief this morning, according to reports from Metropolitan Chapter headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street.

Although the national goal of $10,000,000 has been doubled, Boston has yet to make its original quota. The two-week period in which the $300,000 was to have been collected ended last week. Red Cross officials extended the local drive indefinitely to permit those who have not already contributed to do so.

Reports from suburban districts of Greater Boston, where the drive has been intensified, were awaited today. Contributions from private and public employees have aided materially in swelling the fund, J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the drive, said today. "Refugees need assistance this instant," he declared, adding that "contributions must not slacken if Boston is to put its fund over the top."

Women's G. O. P. Group To Hear Willkie Speaker

Phillips Ketchum, head of the Willkie Volunteers Committee in Boston, will be the guest of the Young Voters' group of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Wednesday, at its dinner and meeting. He will speak, following dinner, on "Why Wendell Willkie Should Be Nominated."

John Gebhart, previously scheduled to speak at this meeting, will be unable to be present.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards. Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow?"
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—News summary. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Vanity Fair," serial drama. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Symphony Concert: Opera "Carmen." 2R03, 31.15 m.; 2R04, 25.40 m.; 2R06, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Bavarian Popular Music. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg. 25.4 m.
London—11 p. m.—"I Believe in Democracy," Dr. A. D. Lindsay. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2R03, 31.15 m.; 2R04, 25.40 m.; 2R06, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Vermont Flood Control Action Held Back by Divergent Views

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 4—Plans of United States Army engineers for a system of flood control dams on Vermont tributary streams and those drawn by the State Planning Board still show considerable divergence, according to a report made by Phillip Shutler, Director of the Planning Board, to members of that body.

Comparing the two proposed programs, Mr. Shutler pointed out that the new plans of the Army include 10 dams—at Williamsville in Dummerston, Cambridgeport and Brockway in Rockingham, North Springfield, Ludlow, North Hartland, South Tunbridge, Gaysville, Union Village, and Victory. This program would cost an estimated $29,898,000, and the dams would have an estimated capacity of 507,600 acre-feet, about 100,000 acre-feet more than the Army engineering plan first proposed.

The State recommendations, covering a large number of dams on small tributaries of large streams, would cost an estimated $26,855,000 and have a total capacity of 455,000 acre-feet.

No definite date has been set for beginning of the work, and to date there has been no program acceptable to both the interested State and Federal parties.

Tourist Increase Expected

Vermont is anticipating an increase in the number of tourists to the State this season on the basis of a 25 per cent increase in the number of inquiries concerning scenic attractions received so far this year by the State Department of Publicity. Up to May 15, according to Harold H. Chadwick, Publicity Director, the Service had received 11,639 requests for information and State literature, approximately 2,229 more than for the similar period last year.

Mr. Chadwick attributed the increase to the earlier launching of the State's spring advertising program in an attempt that is being made to extend the length of the period during which Vermont attracts summer visitors and vacationists.

The gain was described by Mr. Chadwick as "encouraging but not particularly significant," because, he says, unless national prosperity is on the upgrade, the numerical increase of visitors would not make up for the loss in amount of money spent by visitors to the State. In the long run, however, Mr. Chadwick said, the numerical increase in visitors is bound to be felt because, most of them return again after a previous visit to the State.

Electric Rates Criticized

Alfred E. Shaw, Public Service Commission engineer, believes that differences in Vermont electric rates between farm, residential and commercial classifications are "entirely unreasonable and cannot be justified."

"We believe," Mr. Shaw said in a statement, "that in a State like Vermont where there are no large cities and where most customers are located in villages or in farm areas, that uniform farm, residential and commercial rates within a system should be possible.

"We believe, the only differences in the rates for these classes of customers should be in minimum charges and these minimum charges should be on connected load or 60-minute peak demands."

Mr. Shaw admits there is some justification for higher rates to commercial customers than to residential and farm, but says, "there can be no justification for the great differences in bills between systems, shown by tabulations. It is my opinion that commercial rates are so high that few merchants or other commercial users will use flood lighting, window lighting or other electric business promoting facilities that are now available."

A Mt. Mansfield Trip

Dr. and Mrs. William Kuhlman, of Chicago, stole a march on Vermonters last week when they became the first people to use the toll road up Mt. Mansfield for the 1940 season. They found the road in excellent condition as far as the stone hut. From there it was still blocked by snow. The crew of a hotel company has been at work, however, shoveling away the last of the winter's skiing.

Dr. and Mrs. Kuhlman said it was interesting to drive up the mountain at this time of year and see the rapid change from June conditions in the valley to December on the mountain.

Sleuth Defies Senate Inquiry

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Frank B. Bielaski, operator of a New York detective agency, refused today to produce certain correspondence and bills for a Senate Committee's investigation of wire tapping in Rhode Island.

He also declined to give any details of an investigation for which, he testified, he had been paid about $7,000 by Joseph N. Pew, Jr., of Philadelphia, President of the Sun Oil Company.

Mr. Bielaski told Acting Chairman Minton (D), of Indiana, he did not believe the summons issued for him "covered" all correspondence between himself and Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, who employed the New Yorker to investigate elections and municipal affairs.

Senator Minton said, "Don't you think the committee would like to know about your practices as a wire-tapper, snooper, and spy?"

"I am not a wire-tapper, snooper, or spy," retorted Mr. Bielaski.

Committee Counsel William P. Maloney, who said previously a contempt charge might be made against Mr. Bielaski if he failed to produce the papers, did not indicate immediately whether such action would be taken.

Mr. Bielaski was advised against producing his records by Randolph Hicks, of New York, his lawyer, who said they were "of a general nature."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game**	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		"Consolairs": organ
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk...	**Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game**	"Console Capers"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Banking speakers	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Music in the Air"	"Novatime"	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**European News Summary**	**War news from France**	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	E. G. Robinson, O.	Roy Shield's Revue	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings"**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Munson, drama	Roy Shield's Revue	soloists; drama		"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	**"Information, Please": questions and answers**	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"Cat 'n' Jammers": swing session	Jim and His Texas
8:45	Heirs": war news.		Heidt's Orchestra		Ramblers
9:00	"We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America"**	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": interviews; music	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	**"John Sutter"**	Popular quiz		"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz":	"Fun With the Revuers"	**"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music**	"Laugh 'n' Swing": comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	variety			"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch	Europeon News	Bob Hope; Jerry Colonna; orchestra	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	**Henry A. Wallace.**	**Mrs. Dwight Morrow**	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse": drama; music	News Service	Lane Swing Orchestra
10:30	**The World Tonight**	"Tropical Moods"		**Composer's Series: concert orchestra**	Majestics: orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.			Louis Prima's Orchestra.
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Dance Or....	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.,	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	**European news**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"About Us"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch.	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": sketch		
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs.	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	WEEI Food Fair.	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard.	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Interview	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch.	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Charley Freshwater's	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Cowboy Band	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk..	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Voices Three"	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Concert Hall"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Ramona Presents"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs.
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns baseball game. Jim Britt, announcer**	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch.		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.		"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk..	**Browns baseball game. Jim Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Browns baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	**Mexican-U. S. Relations**	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Red Cross talk	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review.
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers; orchestra.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45		Mike Powers, interview.	"Stage Door Memories"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	**Hollywood Playhouse: dramatization**	"Sheep and Goats Club": R. Huey, m. c	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	swing recordings	Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra	**'Where Are You From?': Dr. Henry Lee Smith**	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have			"Let's Dance"
8:45	drama; War news.	Done?" quiz program			"Home on the Land"
9:00	**Theater: comedy;**	"The Green Hornet":	**Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	music; Conrad	mystery drama		"This War"	
9:30	Nagle, D. Dudley	This Man's Army		"Serenade for Strings"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	in "Under Cover"	This Man's Army		"Serenade for Strings"	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**European news**	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	"Musico": song title	"Front Line Headlines"		News Service	Mario Chandler's Orch
10:30	guessing game	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	**32nd Annual Governors' Conference**	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
10:45	**Gov. James, Penna.**	Network sports			Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Kenny Leighton's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
11:30	"Midnight Swing Club"	**"The Music You Want"**	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service

WHO WILL RUN—AND WHY

In June and July the two major political parties choose the candidates you will vote for next November. Because of the importance of the issues involved, The Christian Science Monitor is sending its best political analysts and writers to both the Philadelphia and Chicago Conventions. These men and women, trained to see through the partisan smoke of battle and report events in their true significance, will be writing daily in the Monitor during the conventions. To be sure to follow their stories, we recommend use of the coupon below; from now until election you will appreciate the Monitor's sound comment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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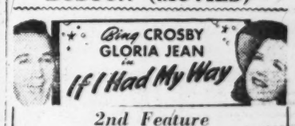
Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)



2nd Feature
"GIRL IN 313"
Donald Duck Cartoon
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Scarlett O'Hara's New Triumph!
Vivien LEIGH ★ Robert TAYLOR
in 'WATERLOO BRIDGE'
Also: 'The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady'

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
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Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
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Tech Speaker Urges Personal Responsibility

Continued from Page 1

and an ethical awakening that will lead us to realize that we literally are our brothers' keepers in the closely-knit industrial world in which we live."

Mr. Prentis claimed that "when a group of men—no better, no worse, than the rest of us—calling themselves government begin to plan the economic affairs of this nation, presumably for the greatest good of the greatest number, they could not permit any citizen, no matter how well trained technically or well intentioned he might be, to throw monkey wrenches into their carefully laid programs.

"Hence government, in order to make its economic planning effective, would inevitably have to control all agencies that form public opinion—the newspapers, radio, school, and church.

Seen That Process

"In common with many of you," he pointed out, "I have personally seen that process at work in Germany, Italy, and Russia. We want none of it in America. Private, free enterprise—with reasonable umpiring by government to insure fair play—representative democracy, and civil and religious liberty are the three supporters of personal freedom. They stand or fall together."

Mr. Prentis held that "education which does not mold the moral sense of a human being as well as his reasoning powers is lethal poison to the individual and social dynamite to the body politic."

Dr. Compton, in defending America's choice in 1917, declared that "our nation went to war for a great ideal. The charge that we did it for sordid motives or were led into it by financially or politically interested groups is false and absurd. The fact is that the nation was swept by a wave of idealism and self-sacrifice.

Safe for Democracy

"We went to aid countries whose self-determination had been transgressed," he claimed; "we went to make the world safe for democracy; we sacrificed and fought to end war for all time. In the disillusionment of failure to accomplish these objectives, some have become cynical, and charged self-interest, propaganda, greed, and the like to the generation of 1917. This tendency is peculiarly strong among youth today, who, like us older ones, recognize the failure but who do not understand what happened."

The ideals of 1917 and 1918 "are just as true today as they were then. They just as much deserve protection. Our great job today is not to lose faith in the ideals but to try to avoid the mistakes made subsequent to 1917 by which was lost the opportunity that was in our grasp to secure democracy and peace," Dr. Compton continued.

He listed three mistakes: although the Allies, including the United States, made great sacrifices to win the war, they were "too selfish to make sacrifices to reduce the bases for future wars"; having co-operated to secure victory, the United States was "unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of sharing the administration of peace"—of participating in a League of Nations; and "having gone through the shock of the last war and been raised to hopes of universal peace, we refused to heed the clear danger signals of oncoming catastrophe and to take vigorous steps to prevent it."

M. I. T. Graduates Told of Their Civic Duty

By a Staff Photographer

At Graduation Exercises in Symphony Hall

Top, left to right—H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of National Association of Manufacturers, who was Commencement speaker; Lieut. Gov. H. T. Cahill of Massachusetts; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T.; and Alexander Macomber '07, Chief Marshal of the exercises. Bottom—Two of those receiving degrees of doctor of philosophy from M. I. T. were, left to right: Jane Louis Hastings and Sarah Ruth Millman.

M. I. T. Sloan Gift of $100,000 Speeds Institute's Defense Aid

National preparedness is to receive greater contributions from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announced President Karl T. Compton last night at the Alumni Day dinner honoring his tenth anniversary as M. I. T. head.

Chief of the new sources of aid to national preparedness is the $100,000 donated by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., automobile manufacturer, for an addition to the Institute's airplane engine laboratory to expand research.

Dr. Compton said Mr. Sloan, a member of the Class of 1895, who had in 1929 given the Institute its present Sloan Automotive Laboratory, was prompted to make his latest gift by a desire to help the Institute increase its contribution to the United States' program of aircraft design and production.

Striving for Usefulness

Discussing co-operation of the Institute in the present crisis, Dr. Compton said "we are putting ourselves in condition to be useful along certain lines where our facilities of equipment and staff are peculiarly adapted to these ends. With war becoming so highly technical and mechanized, our contribution can be more significant than ever before in the training of technicians, in the selection of men for important technical or administrative posts, and in the conduct of research and development projects.

"I cannot properly give details," he explained, "but I can say that several of our staff have been loaned temporarily to the Government; that various ones of us are in consultation every day on the preparedness program and that provision has been made to prosecute several research-development projects of importance."

Recalling that education in aeronautical engineering in America began at the Institute in 1914, Dr. Compton stressed the urgent need of more engineers trained in aircraft design and the development of airplane engines.

Aircraft Aid; Gifts

He outlined two important aspects of Tech's aircraft activity: design of planes, aided by the year-old Wright Brothers' wind tunnel; and engine design, for which the Sloan Laboratory is being expanded "at once."

Dr. Compton, at the Hotel Statler dinner, which was attended by some 1,000 alumni and guests, also announced other items in the list of $670,600 in gifts and bequests, including the grant of $200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for starting a program of education and research in biological engineering; $50,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation, for scholarships; $98,261 additional to the Thomas Upham Fund for student aid; $34,750 from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for post-graduate fellowships in business administration; $35,550 contributed from many industrial firms for support of the M. I. T. Industrial Relations Section; $30,000 anonymously for research in cosmic-terrestrial relations; $10,000 from Bartlett Arkell, for food technology; $27,210 in final payments of pledges in the recent alumni fund campaign; and $10,000 from the Class of 1923 for a garden wall in front of the Alumni Swimming Pool.

Leary Restraining Order Continued

A temporary restraining order to prevent Boston's Retirement Board from enforcing the retirement of Dr. Timothy Leary, Suffolk County medical examiner, was continued in force today for the duration of the legal proceedings by Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge of Suffolk Superior Court.

The Board ordered the retirement of Dr. Leary effective as of May 31, giving as their reason that he had reached retirement age of 70 earlier in the month.

The original restraining order, which also prohibits the County Treasurer from stopping the Doctor's salary, was issued on the application of Dr. Leary last week. Counsel for both sides today agreed to complete preliminary legal technicalities this week.

M. I. T. Fellowships Given as Rewards For Special Merit

The following is a list of the principal honors and awards made at the commencement exercises of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today in Symphony Hall:

Fellows

In recognition of high scholastic attainment and ability in the field of research the following students have received honorary appointment as "Fellows" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the next academic year: Ieoh Ming Pei, Walter Thomas White.

Post-Doctor Research Fellowships

Mansukhlal Devchand Parekh, Harry Pearlman.

Traveling Fellowships and Scholarships

Traveling fellowship in architecture, Ieoh Ming Pei. P. W. Chandler traveling scholarship in city planning, Lloyd Taylor Keefe. Arthur Rotch traveling scholarship in architecture, George Robert McClellan. Moore traveling fellowship, Herbert Alfred Newey, of the Department of Chemistry.

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowships

Donald Leroy Boyes, Andrew Elmus Burnett, Paul Chaffee Dunn, William Lewis Fader, Walter Daniel Howell, Gaynor Huggins Langsdorf, David Douglas Moffat, Jr., Thomas Waaland, Arthur William Werber, John Forbes Wilson, George Ernest Yoemans.

Recipients of Fellowships

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Fellowship, Davis Wortham Beaumont, Chemistry.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Fellowship, Malcolm Davonne Bray, Chemistry.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Fellowship, Richard Leland Brown, Physics.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Fellowship, James Robert Downing, Physics.

Arthur D. Little Fellowship, George Robert Griffin, Chemistry.

Revere Copper and Brass Company Research Fellowship, John Herbert Hollomon, Jr., Metallurgy.

Paint and Varnish Production Club Research Fellowship, Frederick John Kolb, Jr.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Fellowship, John Francis Mahoney, Chemistry.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers Open Hearth Committee Fellowship, Shadburn Marshall, Metallurgy.

du Pont Fellowship, Arthur Francis Martin, Chemistry.

William Sumner Bolles Fellowship, Norman Hallam Moore, Physics.

James Savage Fellowship, Clark Shove Robinson, Jr., Physics.

Dow Chemical Company Fellowship for Research in the Field of Biochemistry, Leon Marshall Sharpe, Biology and Public Health.

Dow Chemical Company flotation fellowship for research in the field of metallurgy Kenneth Chapman Vincent, metallurgy.

Arthur D. Little fellowship, David Stover Weddell, chemical engineering.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology fellowship, Walter Thomas White, electrical engineering.

Recipients of Prizes

Architectural prizes, Ieoh Ming Pei, American Institute of Architects Medal, Alpha Rho Chi Medal, Regular Rotch Prize; Harry Francis Sparks, Special Rotch Prize.

Graduate seminar prize, Herbert Frenz Stewart.

The Roger Defriez Hunneman prize, James Johnston Shipman.

American Bureau of Shipping prize, Martin Aaron Abkowitz.

The James Means Memorial prize, Edmund Berkeley Hammond, Jr., John Carl Quady.

Norton Woman Among 13 Getting M. I. T. Degrees

Among the 691 candidates for Massachusetts Institute of Technology degrees at the seventy-third annual graduation exercises today were 13 young women.

Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry were awarded to Sarah Ruth Millman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jane Lois Hastings of Norton, Mass. Other degrees to women included: Master of Science in aeronautical engineering, Margaret Whitcomb of Winchester, N. H.; Master of Science in city planning, Mrs. Jane S. R. Steiner of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Flora C. Stephenson of Harborside, Maine; Master in Architecture, Lois W. Worley of Norman, Okla.; and Domina E. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bachelor of Science in architecture, Helen B. Bunker, Belmont, and Edith M. Cameron, Belmont; Bachelor in Chemistry, Margaret T. Dienes, Cambridge; Bachelor in Biology, Mrs. Tatiana Z Hull, Cambridge, and Miriam R. Wheeler, Brookline; Bachelor in Mathematics, Jeanne S. Pearlson, Dorchester. In addition, certificates in Public Health were presented to Elizabeth S. Avery of White Plains, N. Y., and to Catherine G. Hayes, Boston.

Advanced degrees included 25 Doctors of Philosophy, 16 Doctors of Science, 13 Masters of Architecture, four Masters in City Planning, and 184 Masters of Science. Among the latter were 10 naval constructors; six of these are graduates of the United States Naval Academy, and four are officers of the Argentine Navy.

Other awards today included four certificates in public health and 104 commissions in the United States Army Officers' Reserve Corps.

Romano Drawings Exhibited

The Arts in Boston

About a dozen years ago a young Italian painter, Emanuele Romano, made his American debut in Boston. At that time he displayed a good, solid talent especially in handling pencil and water color. His childhood training in Rome shone through work which gained strength from the fact that it was so well-rooted in the old masters.

This week Mr. Romano is exhibiting again at 192 Bay State Road. The display consists of a collection of drawings. Years have mellowed his style, deepened his insight, sharpened his devicefulness in use of materials. But Mr. Romano has really followed a logical and unbroken course. He still reveres the old masters though he works more and more from personal conviction and discovery.

* * *

The human figure is his subject and he portrays it in a great variety of ways. He sometimes draws the form with that intellectual concentration which prompted the early Italians, the interest in posture, rhythm and grace. The human body becomes an instrument upon which the artist plays his pictorial melody. There are many ways in which he may perform, with rippling contours, or a bold thrust counter thrust design.

In such mood the artist shows calm and classical detachment. But he also employs the figure as an emotional vehicle and then he imparts thought, drama, to the personal lineaments, through forcing accents, heightening rhythms, promoting inner tension. The subtler ways of expressing feeling and moods in pictures cannot be learned or derived, they become manifest through sensibility that reveals itself in a discerning handling of materials.

* * *

Those materials are varied and extensive in Mr. Romano's hands. One must even modify somewhat the term "drawing" as he practices it, for he does not always make a drawing with a pencil in the orthodox way. He may work with silver point, with graphite, pen and ink, or with an incised, or scratched, or thick brushed line. He may modulate shadows softly, or stress them with color, or heighten his lights with opaque white. Most of the drawings are done on a tempera ground of earth colors, burnt siena, terra verde, buff, white, gray, pink. Therein is a soft tonal base to hold the pattern. He may go further in qualifying the surface, streaking, mottling, scraping it to coax a handsomer and richer texture, or perhaps to promote an enhancing atmosphere. He aims towards greater refinement and increased strength of expression. Some of the drawings resemble medieval chiaroscuros; they remind us of cave paintings, of Pompeian frescoes, of early Greek vases.

Mr. Romano makes of drawing, a living, flexible medium and not an exercise. He uses many materials in many ways. The freedom he exercises in these variations is warranted by the presence of a deeper discipline that has come with long practice and mastery of essentials of drawing and design. He is kin with Picasso of the twilight moods of the Blue Period, with Kathe Kollwitz, and with Ernst Barlach, all of whom express the sadder undercurrents of modern life. D. A.

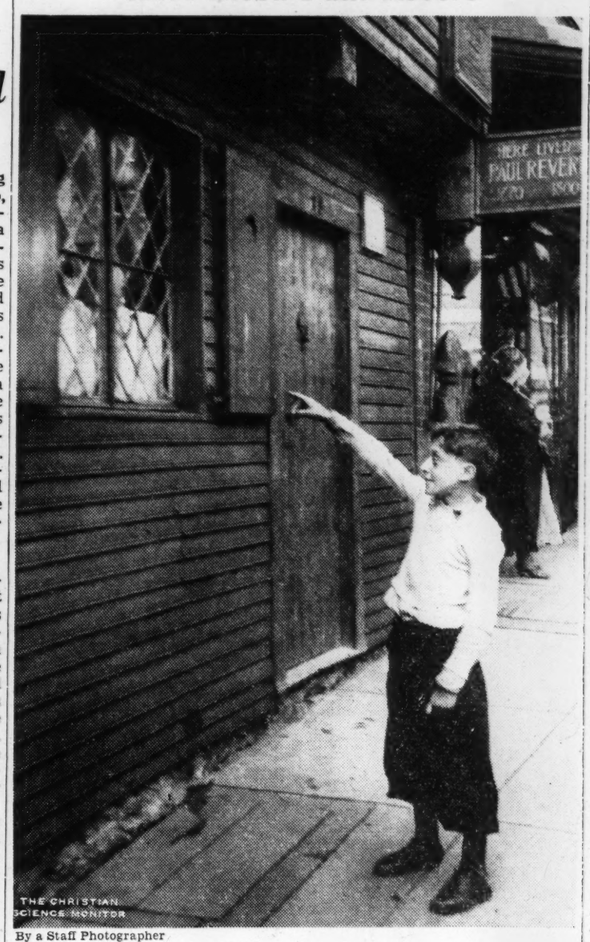
Tumarkin at Pops

A full length performance of the Tchaikovsky Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor by Leon Tumarkin and a presentation of a Suite Classique by Frederic W. Kempf were features of the opening concert of the fifth week of Pops. Arthur Fiedler conducted.

Mr. Tumarkin, who is a member of the Faculty of the Malkin Conservatory, proved himself a capable performer. He plays without apparent effort. His technic is for the most part adequate to his needs, and upon occasion he can summon a very musical tone, as evidenced in the second movement of the concerto. His rhythm is steady and his phrases were well accented, possibly too much so, especially in the first movement. There was, however, enough of the poetry in Mr. Tumarkin's playing last night to create interest in his work as a pianist, and the brilliant climax of the final movement of the concerto brought him repeated calls to the platform.

The string suite by Mr. Kempf was agreeable music. It is an exemplification of the best models by illustrious composers of the past and if the work offered little that was ultra, even in a classic way, it nevertheless disclosed the composer's recognition of a gracefully curved melodic line and a feeling for pleasant harmonies. Mr. Kempf was present and bowed from his seat on the floor. G. M. S.

'Here Lived Paul Revere'



By a Staff Photographer

Ralph De Marco, Self-Appointed Guide

He tells visitors all about the windows in the tiny brown frame dwelling tucked away at 19 North Square, only a stone's throw from Boston's Faneuil Hall and market district.

Many Visit Home of Revere

Thousands of visitors in Boston this week doubtless will find their way to the modest little brown frame home of Paul Revere at 19 North Square, maintained as a shrine.

Doubtless, too, they will make the acquaintance of Paul Revere's self-appointed ambassador, Master Ralph De Marco of 28 Fleet Street, who in shrill, piping tone and with angular gestures, tells all comers the story of this home of one of America's Revolutionary patriots, which is claimed to be the only seventeenth-century building standing in downtown Boston.

First he tells you about the house. By the time you get to Paul Revere himself, you feel you already know him. "Tinsmit', goldsmit', silversmit', coppersmit'." The small opaque panes that make up the windows "come from England."

In case you may have forgotten, it was Paul Revere who "warned de people de British was comin'." What many strangers do not know is that Paul Revere both lived and worked at his home. Not far away is the Old North Church, where lanterns were hung to give the signal, "one if by land and two if by sea."

Justice Essential In Peace Treaty

There can be no peace in the world when the present war ends unless justice be written into the treaty which terminates it, the Rev. Dr. Richard Miner Vaughan, professor of Christian Theology at the Andover Newton Theological School, declared.

Speaking last night, at the Andover Newton Night exercises of the Boston Baptist Social Union in Ford Hall, Boston, Dr. Vaughan said: "Without righteousness there is no peace. That is why resistance to tyrants, ruthless invaders of their neighbors, is obedience to God. That is why when the peace treaty that ends this war comes to be written, it must not be a dictated and vengeful peace, but a peace of common consent, with justice and liberty for all."

The Rev. Dr. Everett Carleton Herrick, President of the school, offered the invocation. Harry C. Sanborn of Winchester, President of the Union, presided.

Revere Auditor Ordered Returned

The Massachusetts Supreme Court today ordered the reinstatement of Miss Josephine Farrell as City Auditor of Revere, former Secretary to Mayor James M. O'Brien, who was removed by Mayor Lawrence J. Gillis.

The Court said the removal was illegal because only two of the nine members of the City Council were present when this action was taken, and the law says a majority of members must be present.

Guilt Admitted In Income Tax Evasion Cases

Four men, representing two contracting firms, today pleaded guilty to wilful attempts to evade Federal income taxes totaling $23,072, and were placed on one year's probation by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court. Henry M. Leen, assistant United States Attorney, told the Court "that the four defendants have paid the deficiency, with penalties and interest since 1936.

Clement J. Maney, of Boston, President of Two Companies, Inc.; Louis R. Perini of Wellesley, Vice-President; Joseph R. Perini of Boston, Treasurer, and Joseph F. Carven of Belmont, Secretary, were charged with attempted evasion of $11,781 in 1936.

Louis and Joseph Perini, President and Treasurer of B. Perini & Sons, Inc., of Framingham, were indicted for attempting to evade taxes of $11,291 in the same year.

During 1936, Two Companies was at work on Quabbin Reservoir, and the Perini firm on the Cape Cod Canal.

The tax violations "arose out of contributions to political committees by companies of which these men are officers," said Bartholomew L. Brickley, counsel for the defendants. "There is no charge that in any way these men are involved personally. They are before this Court solely because of the unfortunate manner in which their companies made these contributions."

Earlier in the day, trial started in Suffolk Superior Court, before Judge Joseph L. Hurley on suits brought by C. J. Maney Company, Inc., and B. Perini & Sons, Inc., to recover $90,000 for hurricane damage repair work on the Mohawk Trail and on Jacob's Ladder in Western Massachusetts. The companies asked payment for road construction, clearance of streams and rebuilding bridges. Of the total, the Maney Company asks $23,000.

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First Four Hitters in Boston Line-Up Average .362—Old Guard Again Leads

Finney, Cramer, Williams And Foxx Setting Records

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Lou Finney batting .386 to lead the American League, Ted Williams in second place at .378, and Doc Cramer and Jimmy Foxx not far down on the list at .358 and .326 respectively, Boston's baseball public is today hailing the Red Sox quartet as the greatest "first four" offensive drive in the history of the game. The early spurt of the four top hitters in the Sox batting order has sent the critics searching through the record books.

The Yankees of 1927, called either first or second among the leading power teams of all time, had a lead-off quartet of Earl Combs, Mark Koenig, Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. Combs and Ruth each compiled .356 averages that year, and Gehrig did .373, but Koenig's mediocre .285 figure brought the average for the four down to .343.

Back in 1929 Connie Mack had one of his better clubs at Philadelphia and his first four hitters were Max Bishop, Mule Haas, Mickey Cochrane and Jimmy Foxx. They were part of a sensational run-making machine, and before yesterday's game with the White Sox at Fenway Park, the current Red Sox thought that the Mackmen belonged right up among the leaders.

Bishop Was Down

However, although Foxx hit .354 that season and Cochrane finished at .331, Haas stood at .313 and Bishop was away down to .232. The combined mark of this group, therefore, was a mere .308. The Yankees of 1939 led off with Frank Crosetti, Red Rolfe, Charley Keller, and Joe Di Maggio. Crosetti's seasonal mark was .233, Rolfe had .329, Keller's freshman figure was .334 and Di Maggio turned in .381, all of which adds up to .319.

As the Red Sox opened their three-game series with the St. Louis Browns at Fenway this afternoon, Finney, Cramer, Williams and Foxxie sported a fine combined stick average of .362. Even if this figure shrinks 10 or 15 points in the weeks remaining, it will still better the previous high of the '27 Yankees. And with Foxx low among the group at .326, there is a good chance that the standard will be maintained when Jim climbs, even though one or two of his mates may slip.

Finney Surprises

The chief factor in this sensational slugging of the top four Red Sox hitters, of course, is the brilliant improvement of Lou Finney. As the Alabaman opened the season on the bench, watching young Dom Di Maggio take care of right field, his lifetime American League average was .282, with his best regular campaign the .310 he did in 1939 for Boston.

It may be that Finney is hitting away over his head, but local critics do not think so. He has not run up his average with fluke Texas Leaguers and swinging bunts. Lou is meeting the ball for line drives and has a generous assortment of extra-base knocks.

* * *

Briefs . . . Herb Hash will be out of uniform for about a week with a knee injury . . . His absence has put more pressure on the other members of the Red Sox pitching staff . . . Manager Joe Cronin started Fritz Ostermueller yesterday in the Chicago final and the result was a 7-4 setback . . . The left-hander gave up six hits and as many runs in four innings . . . Charley Wagner, who worked the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, stopped the visitors with four hits and a lone run . . . By sweeping their series with the Browns, the Yankees have moved to a spot only 4½ games behind the pace-setting locals.

* * *

The Bees lost another one-run decision to the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, but the defeat was not too hard to take because of Lou Fette's relief pitching . . . Lou went the last seven innings and yielded only three hits . . . The Reds scored all their runs in the first inning off Joe Sullivan . . . Because of this effective stretch, Manager Casey Stengel will probably start Fette in three or four days . . . The Bees play tonight in Pittsburgh.

Tiger Sophomore Sports Four Goal Handicap Rating

Led by Sophomores Edward C. "Bud" Rose and Jules M. "Tiger" Romfh, the Princeton polo team has an excellent chance of defeating the invading University of Arizona quartet in one of the opening games of the national intercollegiate outdoor polo championships at Forbes Field, Norwood, on Saturday. Harvard will meet West Point in the other opening day game.

Bud Rose is one of the best intercollegiate polo players in the country and now is rated at four goals. He captained the Lawrenceville School team for three years and led his team-mates to four interscholastic championships. Rose was a halfback on the varsity football team last fall. Romfh, who hails from Miami, played polo for four years with Rose at Lawrenceville. He rides at No. 3 and is a brilliant player. A third sophomore, Paul Miller, will ride at No. 1, and Bill Carney will ride at No. 4. Capt. Sidney Combs and Bill Price are the reserves of the well balanced Tiger quartet.

The Princeton men will be well mounted for they will bring 16 thoroughbred ponies to the stables at Forbes Field. These ponies, according to word from Princeton, are all in top shape.

New England Net Favorites Move Fast in Tourney

HARTFORD, June 4 (AP)—The favorites and "unknown" breezed through the opening round of the New England tennis championships at the Hartford Golf Club in impressive style yesterday.

Hard driving Joey Fishbach, of New York, former junior and intercollegiate champion, moved ahead of the field with a pair of smashing victories and became the first to reach the third round in either division.

Billy Talbert, of Cincinnati, seeded behind Ladislav Hecht, stroked out a neat victory over Jerry Waters, of Yale, and Artie Prochaska and Tom Kelley, also came through with triumphs.

Fishbach trounced Everett D. Collins, of Longmeadow, 6—0, 6—3 and S. Dannenberg in his next match, 6—0, 6—1.

Helen Pedersen, seeded second, led the way in the women's division with a smashing win over Dorothy Russell, of Hartford, 6—0, 6—0.

Defending champion Argyll Rice wasted no time on Eleanor Ballard, driving to a 6—0, 6—2 victory.

N. Y. U. Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—George Leavy, New York University's veteran shortstop, has been elected captain of the 1941 Violet varsity baseball team. Leavy is a graduate of George Washington High School. Leavy has bee nthe regular shortstop for the past two seasons. He played on the freshman team in 1937 but was forced to remain out of college for a year due to a leg injury.

The N. Y. U. varsity baseball team ended its 1940 season with a brilliant 3-2 victory over Fordham University on Memorial Day. The Violet won 11 games, tied 1 and lost 6 during the season.

Coach William V. McCarthy will lose six lettermen by graduation this week. They are Capt. Alexander Campanis, second base; Edward H. Boell, star pitcher; Michael Manganiello, third baseman; Harold Auer, pitcher; and Lester Reiss and Silvio uSriano, reserve outfielders.

Coed Makes Varsity

CARLISLE, Pa. (AP)—Alice Abbott, Philadelphia coed, was so good the boys couldn't keep her off the Dickinson College male tennis team. She plays No. 5 position and has lost only one match this year. Miss Abbott prefers to play tennis with men, while some of her male opponents object because they are torn between feelings of chivalry and the embarrassment of defeat at the hands of a pretty coed.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Galehouse	7	3	0	1.000
Heving	6	3	0	1.000
Wilson	9	1	0	1.000
Harris	7	3	1	.750
Dickman	9	4	2	.667
Grove	7	2	1	.667
Bagby	9	3	2	.600
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Butland	2	1	1	.500
Wagner	3	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C
Errickson	9	3	0	1.00
Posedel	9	3	4	.42?
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Sullivan	10	2	5	.286
Strincevich	9	1	4	.200
Barnicle	8	0	4	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Javery	6	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	4	0	2	.000

Red Sox Socker —By Pap'

Jimmy Foxx
IS MAKING HIS FIFTEENTH SEASON A NOTABLE ONE WITH HIS HEAVY AND TIMELY HITTING
AT THE RATE HE IS GOING A NEW RUNS-BATTED-IN MARK IS QUITE POSSIBLE
BOSTON
HE HIT HOMERS WITH THE BASES LOADED TWO DAYS IN A ROW TO TIE THE MARK HELD BY BABE RUTH AND BILL DICKEY
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Jimmy Foxx has long been making life uncomfortable for American League hurlers and in this season, his fifteenth in the big show, is showing no disposition toward easing up on them.

At the current rate the big Red Sox first baseman is driving in runs he stands a fair chance of improving on the runs-batted-in record of 185 which Lou Gehrig set up as an American League standard in 1931. Hack Wilson's National League record of 190 may be displaced as the major league mark if "Double X" does not let up. For eleven successive seasons, Foxx has driven in 100 or more runs. Only Lou Gehrig, with 13 straight, has an edge over Jimmy in that department.

On one of his record-breaking sprees, Jimmy hit home runs with the bases loaded on two days in succession to tie a mark set up by Babe Ruth and later equalled by Bill Dickey, the Yankees' hard-hitting catcher.

Last season Foxx was hampered by physical defects yet he managed to pound out 168 hits in the 124 games he played for an average of .360. He hit 35 homers to top his league in that department.

Jimmy won the individual batting championship of the American League in 1933, for the Athletics, and in 1938 repeated the trick in the uniform of the Red Sox. He may not win it again this year but the batter who does very likely will find that Foxx is the man he must beat. —Pap'

One-Man Running Derby

OKLAHOMA CITY — Running 7,000 miles is just a breeze for Woodrow Wilson Woodruff, 21-year-old New Orleans youth—and a job too.

Woodruff has been employed by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress to deliver 48 letters on foot to each of the state commissioners supervising state championship semi-pro baseball tournaments over the United States in July. The letters, from President Ray Dumont, are to be read at opening of the state tournaments.

Woodruff started from Wichita, home of the annual national tournament, April 18. Three days later he arrived here, after running 180 miles. His initial delivery of the 48 letters was to the Oklahoma Baseball Federation, which sponsors the Fourteenth Annual State Tournament here.

Woodrufi will continue to run daily until the middle of August. He expects to complete 7,000 miles by that time, averaging about 60 miles a day. After visiting the sites of each of the 48 state tournaments, Woodruff will return to Wichita the night of Aug. 16, to complete his run, in time for the opening of the National tournament in which the state champions compete for the George H. Sisler diamond-studded National championship trophy, a minimum cash award of $5,000, an all-expense paid trip to Puerto Rico, estimated at $10,000 and another slice of the receipts of the final series.

All Woodruff has with him on his long jaunt are the running pants and shoes that he wears and the letters that remain undelivered. He runs without any baggage of any kind.

Girls' Softball To Be Played At Garden Tonight

Girls' softball will return to the Boston Garden this evening with another twin-bill as the attraction. The Boston Olympets are scheduled to meet the Franklin Cleaner Girls of Springfield in the feature game, while the Totem Pole girls and the Rhode Island All-Stars play the preliminary tilt.

The first game will start at 7:30, and the Olympet-Franklin fray is expected to begin about 9 p. m.

Both Boston teams will offer pitchers new to the 1940 fans in the Hub. Helen Johnston started the season last year with the Olympets, and enjoyed a great deal of success both as a pitcher and as a batter. She twirled the Pets to several early season victories before retiring because of illness. On the Totem Pole hill will be a newcomer to this part of the country, Herminia Franks of Green Bay, Wis. Miss Franks has pitched one game this year, registering a win for the Pets over the Fisk Girls at Chicopee Falls last Sunday.

The Olympets will be without the services of their strong right fielder, Edna Stafford. Miss Stafford injured her arm last Tuesday night, and will not be available until next week. In her right field berth will be Ellie Haydock of Revere, the Pets' regular third sacker. Rose Boyle of Framingham will take over at third.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

American League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston, 3 p. m.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

Sports Around the Hub

Tech Dedicates New Pool

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new swimming pool was dedicated yesterday afternoon in a ceremony in which Harry E. Worcester, President-Elect of the Alumni Association, presented the building to Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute.

The pool, called Alumni Pool, now under construction on the Institute grounds, is a standard intercollegiate pool, 75 feet long and 42 feet wide, with an auxiliary pool for practice 20 by 40 feet. There are one and three-meter diving boards, and a gallery seating 350 persons.

Another feature at Tech yesterday afternoon, was the christening of two new 24-foot, 110-class Lawley sloops at the M. I. T. Nautical Association's Sailing Pavilion. The new yachts were added to the Institute's sailing fleet which already includes 40 sailing dinghies.

* * *

George W. Rogers, Superintendant of the Melrose Park Department, announces a track meet and five-mile road race to be held in Melrose next Saturday afternoon. The track meet is open to all male residents of Melrose, while the road race is open to any registered amateur athlete. Prizes will be given in all events.

* * *

D. J. MacIntosh of the Post scored an 82-70 to win the Class A low net prize in the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly golf tournament at Pine Brook Valley yesterday. Tied for second net were C. J. Keane, Gene Elliot, and Frank Jordan, all with reduced 78's. Bill Meek of the Globe won Class B with his 95-78.

* * *

Tickets are now on sale at Jordan's and Filene's for the amateur boxing bouts to be held Thursday evening at Mechanic's Building in connection with the opening of the three-day convention of the 26th (New England) Yankee Division Veterans' Association. In addition to 12 well-matched bouts, there will be at least a dozen vaudeville and radio acts, military bands, and other features. Tickets are priced at $1 each.

* * *

Commonwealth Country Club announces its annual open mixed foursomes tournament, under auspices of the M. G. A., to be played over the Algonquin Road course in Chestnut Hill on Wednesday, June 12. Teams will play selected drives and alternate shots for prizes in first and second gross and first and second net.

* * *

The Eastern Archery Association will hold its 62nd anniversary tournament at the University of Connecticut at Storrs June 26-29.

No Trip to Minors

DETROIT (AP)—Charley Gehringer, great Detroit Tiger second baseman, has announced that he will never go to the minors either as a player, coach, or manager when his big league days are over. Gehringer and a friend operate an agency for a manufacturing concern and Charley intends to devote all of his time to the enterprise as soon as he calls it quits with the Tigers.

Springfield Leaders

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—John R. Turner of Springfield, and Leonard Covello of Dumont, N. J., have been elected co-captains of next year's Springfield College track team. Turner is a sprinter and Covello a high jumper.

Still Ahead in Parade

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River continues to stay out front in the ranks of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts as she heads the field into match play for the State championship at Worcester Country Club. Yesterday she won the qualifying medal with an 85, two strokes ahead of the field of 42, as she seeks to defend the title she has won on three previous occasions.

Dutra Cards Practice 68 At Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4 (AP)—Golfdom's aces, noting four subpar performances so far in the tune-up for the national open tournament, shaved five strokes today from their guesses of what it will take to lead the field of 170 starters and allowed that the supposedly tricky Canterbury course is not so formidable.

Several players expressed belief a 285 would win the title, but earlier it was estimated it would take 290.

Principally responsible for this change of opinion is swarthy Olin Dutra, 1934 open champion, who skimmed over the course with a 34-34—68, four below par.

Equalled Record

This tied the score shot previously by Ben Hogan of Texas and equalled the record for the lengthened Canterbury layout.

Shooting so straight he never left the fairway, Dutra turned in a more impressive score than Hogan, since the Californian played to the regular greens, somewhat longer than the temporary greens on which Hogan nicked par.

"Anybody is likely to shoot a 68 in practice," Dutra commented, but observed "I'm hitting the ball as well as I ever did."

The sensational Hogan was consistent, turning in a second par-cracking score, 34-37—71, in two days. Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., trimmed par with 37-33—70.

Sam Snead, Craig Wood and the aces from the Argentine—Martin Pose and Aurelio Castanon—equalled par.

Driving Contest

Defending Champion Byron Nelson of Toledo Inverness drew a large gallery as he played his first round in a best ball match with Harold McSpaden, Sam Byrd and Jimmy Demaret. No scores were kept.

The 72-hole championship play doesn't start until Thursday, but other competition gets under way today in the form of a pitching and putting contest open to all tournament players.

Amateur Johnny Barko, 26-year-old Cleveland steel worker, who qualified for the open, gets a chance to show his driving prowess in a contest tomorrow. Barko's long drives so impressed Al Espinosa that the Akron, Ohio, pro wants to match him against Sam Snead or Jimmy Thomson.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

CIN'NATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Craft cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Frey 2b	4	1	2	2	4	3	0
M. M'Cor'ick rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
F. M'Cor'ick 1b	3	1	2	4	11	0	0
Lombardi c	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Werber 3b	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Rizzo lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Myers ss	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Derringer p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	3	5	8	27	13	1

BEES							
Sisti 2b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Moore rf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	0	0	12	1	0
West cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	2	4	3	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Lopez c	4	0	2	2	4	2	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	3	5	1
Sullivan p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fette p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	11	24	13	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Bees	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, West, Ross, F. McCormick 2. Two-base hits, West, M. McCormick, F. McCormick 2. Three-base hit, Ross. Hits, off Sullivan, 2 in 1 inning; off Fette, 3 in 7 innings. Left on base, Cincinnati 3, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Sullivan, by Derringer 2. Double play, Lopez, Miller and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time, 1h. 29m. Umpires, Stewart, Barr and Magerkurth. Attendance, 3,006 paid; 9,373 women.

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Kennedy 3b	5	1	2	2	3	2	0
Kuhel 1b	4	1	0	0	7	1	0
Kreevich cf	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wright rf	5	2	3	4	2	0	0
Appling ss	4	0	3	3	2	4	0
Rosenthal lf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
McNair 2b	3	1	0	0	2	4	0
Tresh c	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Dietrich p	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	10	12	27	13	0

BOSTON							
Finney rf	5	1	2	5	1	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	3	3	1	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	1	1	8	1	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	2	3	2	2
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	3	2	1	0
Peacock c	4	1	2	4	6	0	0
Ostermueller p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wagner p	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
* Di Maggio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	14	21	27	10	4

*Batted for Wagner in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Wright, Appling, Finney 2, Tresh, Dietrich 2, Kennedy, Rosenthal, Wagner, Cramer. Two-base hits, Finney, Dietrich, Williams, Tabor, Wright. Three-base hits, Peacock, Finney. Hits, off Ostermueller, 6 in 4 innings; off Wagner, 4 in 4 innings; off Dietrich, 10 in 6 innings (relieved in 7th with two runs in and none out); off Brown, 4 in 3 innings. First base on errors, Chicago 4. Left on bases, Boston 9, Chicago 6. Sacrifice hits, Kreevich 2. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 2, by Dietrich. Struck out, by Ostermueller 4, by Wagner 2, by Dietrich 4. Double plays, Tabor and Doerr; Foxx and Cronin; McNair, Appling and Kuhel. Winning pitcher, Dietrich. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time 2h. 11m. Umpires, Kolls, Ormsby and McGowan. Attendance, 4,000.

Typos Face Artesani

The Artesani club of the Park Twi League western division is the opposition arranged for the Boston Typos next Sunday at Smith Field, Allston. Opening their local campaign last Sunday, the Typos collected 20 hits off three Olympic Club hurlers to win 20-4, affording Manager Santo an opportunity to look over several prospects hopeful of making a regular spot for the trip to Cincinnati in August. Among them were Vin Murray of the Globe, Ed Latta of the Post, Bob Woods of Brighton and Fred Vezina of Boston Latin.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Cleveland at Washington: Detroit at Philadelphia (night); Chicago at New York; St. Louis at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago; New York at Cincinnati (night).

Women Golfers Score High In Annual State Tourney

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After all was said and done at Worcester Country Club yesterday afternoon, it was found that the Old Guard of the Women's Golf Association was continuing its domination of the annual State championship.

There was a perfect spot yesterday for some up-and-coming youngster from the ranks to break into the monopoly held by former champions and annual headliners, for the qualifying medal was won at 85, nine strokes over par, but the field as a whole fell down.

Two newcomers did manage to come close to the leaders, but they were five strokes off the pace set by Defending Champion Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River. Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, a powerful hitter from Dedham, and Anne Gormley, the smooth-stroking Belmont youngster, both turned in 90's, scores good enough to land them in a tie for third plae with two other former champions, Deborah Verry of Tatnuck and Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, but not good enough to count.

Mrs. Beard, in starting her quest for her fourth title after having won in 1936, '38 and '39, led Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, the 1933 winner, by two strokes. Curiously enough, it was her short game—usually her strongest point—which let her down, and she used 38 putts. Otherwise, she might have come closer to the unofficial course record for women of 76 set by Joyce Wethered over the testing 6,160-yard course.

High Scores

In general the scores for the qualifying round for the match play which began today were the highest in many a year. Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Grew were the only players to break 90, and three women played off for the last of the qualifying berths at the lofty figure of 107.

Most of the women were at a loss to explain the high scoring, and not a few were plainly nettled at their showing. Mrs. Baker, a five-time former winner, declared heatedly, "Why, I would just as soon go over 100 as to end up with a 90. I felt as though I were hacking the course to pieces." In fairness to all, however, it should be pointed out that Worcester is no easy course, the greater part of the first nine being a continual uphill push that calls for hardy endurance.

Mrs. Beard Favored

At the field started into match play just before noon, Mrs. Beard was made the favorite to stroke her way to another championship. Termed by Margaret Curtis, President of the W. G. A. and a former national women's champion, as "unquestionably the finest golfer in Massachusetts," Mrs. Beard's chief rival appeared to be Miss Verry.

In the past the two have had some interesting matches, and it would not be unlikely to see both in a repetition of the 1937 final, which found the two girls battling to the 18th green before the Charles River member snatched the crown one up. To do so, however, several strong contenders must be eliminated, including Mrs. Grew, the 1933 champion and last year's finalist; Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River, last year's medalist, and Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow of Wellesley, last year's surprise, who eliminated two former champions—Mrs. D. M. Belcher and Miss Verry, at Weston last June.

In the match play today the pairings were as follows:

First division: Mrs. Beard vs. Mrs. Alfred H. Peabody; Mrs. Dow vs. Mrs. W. H. Austin; Mrs. George N. Adelman vs. Peggy Baker; Mrs. Whiteside vs. Peggy Jackson; Mrs. C. L. Goss vs. Mrs. John S. Amory; Anne Gormley vs. Pearl Levin; and Mrs. Donald McClusky vs. Ruth Wilkie.

Second division: Mrs. Grew vs. Mrs. Robert H. Morris; Mrs. Thomas J. Carty vs. Mrs. Julian Leonard; Mrs. Prunaret vs. Mrs. Eli Brilliant; Mrs. Willard Howard vs. Mrs. Francis H. Gleason; Miss Verry vs. Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr.; Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Jr., vs. Marie Bourneuf; and Peggy Sutherland vs. Mrs. Charles F. Bartholomew.

Gold Baseballs To Be Given To Husky Players

Northeastern's first championship baseball team in history will receive an honor never before afforded a Husky diamond aggregation. Tonight at the squad's banquet at the Hotel Lenox, each member will be presented with a gold baseball emblematic of the New England College Conference League championship.

The awarding of the gold baseballs will co-feature the election of the 1941 captain to succeed Co-Captains Sammy Swardlick and Alex Struzziero. Only other seniors who will be lost will be Joe Beaton, regular second sacker; handyman Ed Lovequist, and reserve pitcher Dave Gerry. Standout choice for the captaincy will be Sylvan Simon, hard-hitting center fielder from Newton, who has been a Husky mainstay for the past two years. Simon was an all-scholastic choice at Newton High and subsequently starred at Huntington before coming to Newton. He has batted over .300 for both seasons.

Other juniors eligible for the honor are outfielder Ed Colt, first-baseman Walter Urbanik, and pitcher Charlie Foster.

Sophomores who might possibly be chosen include shortstop Al Pajonas, leftfielder Wally Sullivan, catcher Jim Maguire, and pitcher Ed Barry.

National Junior Tennis Week

Stressing patriotic citizenship and sportsmanship, the U. S. L. T. A. is inaugurating on June 9, a Junior Tennis Week throughout the nation. Every Sectional and District Association will co-operate in this campaign. Each of the 875 Member Clubs will be enlisted to promulgate the necessity of developing greater civic and sport spirit among the thousands of boys and girls who are playing tennis today.

Under the direction of the Junior Tennis Development Committee of the National Association, plans are being outlined in the four corners of the country for a concerted drive which will bring to the attention of the youth of the nation the physical benefits of the game and the resultant moral uplift which comes from observation of the ethics and regulations controlling tennis. The program is as varied as the activities will be widespread.

In Chicago, the headquarters of William Matson Tobin, Chairman of the National Development Committee, the Clubs, Schools and Public Parks have been requested to emphasize junior play, bringing out especially, the ideas of good sportsmanship under keen competition. The Midwestern broadcasting stations have agreed to allot time on the air to the project featuring the cardinal principles back of Junior Tennis Week, and urging the officers and senior players of all tennis organizations, whether public or private, to realize that there is something greater at stake than just encouraging more young persons to participate in the greatest of all international sports.

The Pacific Northwest and the Intermountain Sections of the U. S. L. T. A. are also working to make Junior Tennis Week in their territory a one hundred per cent success. In addition to junior tournaments to be held by every Member Club, there will be special sports goods store window displays to include tennis equipment, posters depicting the spirit of the game and radio broadcasts and addresses by leading tennis authorities and players. Newspapers and magazines have agreed to cooperate, devoting space and special articles supporting the altruistic purposes of the project. Other sectional associations of the U. S. L. T. A., have been supplied with similar schedules and suggestions. All report that Junior Tennis Week will be featured by their Clubs in accordance with the national program.

Spring Sports Save Wildcats' Season Record

DURHAM, N. H. —Despite nearly disastrous seasons in basketball and hockey, University of New Hampshire athletic teams won 60 per cent of all games played during the past college year, according to record book statistics.

The spring season, just past was by far the outstanding one as six sports out of seven won at least half their games. Lacrosse paced the way with but one loss to Harvard against it and a tie for the New England crown with Dartmouth and the Crimson. Baseball, with a second place in the New England circuit, was not far behind with only two league defeats. Those two losses gave Northeastern the conference championship, for both were inflicted by the Huskies.

Track was the lone varsity spring sport to sink beneath the .500 mark, but the runners managed to make up for this somewhat by capturing twice as many points at the N. E. I. C. A. A. A. championships as the experts had allowed them.

Strange as it is, it was not a spring sport that honored itself with an undefeated season. Freshman hockey, under the tutelage of Johnny Fabello, had not a defeat to mar its records, although two games were tied and three cancelled.

Holding the unofficial title for misfortune is freshman basketball, which came within one point of an undefeated season. Only Tufts was able to master the Kittens, and that by a score of 31 to 30. The ball game was won in the final few seconds of play.

Won and lost records of New Hampshire's 1939-40 squads:

Varsity—Football won 3, lost 5; cross country 3.3; basketball 5.10; winter track 2.1; winter sports 1.3; hockey 1.9; tennis 3.2; lacrosse; 5.1; track 1.3; baseball 7.2 (season not completed).

Freshman—Football won 3, lost 1; cross country 4.2; basketball, 9.1; winter track 2.1; hockey 3.0 (tied 3); lacrosse 4.2; track 2.3; baseball 4.2.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	34	153	59	.386
Williams	36	135	51	.378
Cramer	36	162	58	.358
Foxx	36	135	44	.326
Peacock	18	40	13	.325
Tabor	35	133	35	.263
Doerr	36	149	38	.253
Cronin	36	125	27	.216
Di Maggio	10	19	4	.211
Desautels	28	91	18	.198
Nonnenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Owen	2	4	0	.000
Glenn	2	1	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Andrews	4	9	3	.333
Wietelmann	3	3	1	.333
Ross	33	123	39	.317
Rowell	24	89	21	.304
Miller	33	120	36	.300
Lopez	29	99	29	.293
Warstler	18	40	11	.275
Cuccinello	28	103	28	.272
Moore	12	40	10	.250
West	32	122	30	.246
Hassett	33	121	29	.240
Cooney	31	86	23	.302
Masi	9	18	3	.167
Sisti	19	87	9	.100

Yankees Win Tenth Victory in Eleven Games to Gain on Red Sox and Detroit

Atley Donald, Rookie Pitcher, Features Game

By the Associated Press

The way New York Yankees are rolling now makes it difficult to imagine how a few weeks ago they could lose eight straight and slither around in the cellar of the American League day after day.

There were good reasons, of course—injuries, illness and indisposition. But they are all gone now and it appears that nothing short of a catastrophe can keep the club from its fifth consecutive pennant.

The 7-1 shellacking the Yanks gave the St. Louis Browns yesterday was the fourth in a row over the tail-enders and tenth victory in 11 games. No other outfit in either league is soaring along at such a pace. Already New York is within 4½ games of first place and only a game and a half out of third.

Bright Factor

One of the brightest factors in the new Yankee outlook is Atley Donald, the righthander who was a rookie sensation for two-thirds of last season. He won 13 games before being defeated, to set a major league record for freshmen. Then he developed arm trouble and was of little use at the close of the campaign.

This spring Donald didn't start a game until last week. He won that, allowing Washington only four hits. Yesterday, in his second appearance, he held the Browns to five. The only run against him was a homer by Harold Clift.

The Yanks gained a full game on both the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers. The league leading Red Sox outhit the Chicago White Sox 14-10 but were beaten 7-4. Boston made four infield errors and Jimmie Foxx was held to a lone single.

Knuckleball Wins

The third-place Tigers were 9-3 victims of Dutch Leonard's knuckleball at Washington. Detroit was held scoreless for eight innings while the Senators piled up a dozen hits including home runs by Gerald Walker and Jim Bloodworth.

Lefty Al Milnar chalked up his seventh triumph against one defeat for Cleveland by shutting out the Philadelphia Athletics 4-0. It was a pitching duel with Chubby Dean, but the Indians' eight hits numbered a two-run homer by Ray Mack.

The Cincinnati Reds topped the Boston Bees 3-2 with all the scoring being done in the first frame. Paul Derringer settled down to hurl eight shutout innings for his sixth victory and Boston's Lou Fette allowed only three hits in eight frames.

Camilli's Homer

Hugh Casey of Brooklyn held the Chicago Cubs to five hits and won 3-2. One of the runs against him was a pinch homer by Bill Nicholson. But the Dodgers had jumped in front in the first and earned the deciding margin on Dolph Camilli's fifth home run in the sixth.

The New York Giants nosed out the unfortunate Pittsburgh Pirates 4-3, when Joe Bowman stumbled between third and home to end a two-run Pittsburgh rally in the ninth. Topped by Harry Danning's eighth homer, the Giants collected 10 hits and dribbled four runs across in four different innings. The Pirates scored once in the first on a double by Paul Waner and then Bill Lohrman shut down on them until the ninth.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Harry Danning, Giants — Hit home run and two singles to lead successful attack against Pirates

Hugh Casey, Dodgers—Held Cubs to five hits for 3-2 victory.

Atley Donald, Yankees—Permitted Browns only five hits in getting second straight victory.

Al Milnar, Indians—Shut out Athletics on seven scattered hits for seventh victory against one defeat.

Paul Derringer, Reds—Pitched eight shutout innings against Bees after an error permitted two runs in first.

Bill Dietrich, White Sox—Held Red Sox to one run for six innings and doubled two tallies across in own behalf.

Gee Walker and Jim Bloodworth, Senators—Their home runs featured 9-3 triumph over Tigers.

Champions Gather For Golden Rose Open Ski Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.—Summer heat used to bother skiers, but it's different now.

For the fifth annual Golden Rose International open ski meet will be held here June 9 over a two and a half mile course of speedy summer snow. It is the last major ski meet of the year.

While the rest of North America is warm, daring ski speedsters will ride down the steep slope of Mount Hood from approximately 10,000 feet high to a finish line at 6,500 feet elevation.

So popular is the race that it has become a meet of champions. Among the champions who will compete are:

Friedl Pfeiffer of Sun Valley, national slalom champion, one-time winner of the Arlberg Kandahar in Europe, and winner of the Far West Kandahar slalom championship.

Art Coles of Vancouver, B. C., Far West Kandahar combined champion and Canadian combined champion; Bill Redlin of Seattle, American P. I. S. downhill champion and Pacific northwest combined champion.

Paul Gilbreath of Seattle, Silver Skis champion; Robert Blatt of Yosemite Winter club, California champion; Cliff Blann of Bend, Ore., defending Golden Rose champion; Hjalmer Hvam of Portland, ex-national champion and another ex-Golden Rose champion; Gertrude Wepsala of Vancouver, B. C., Canadian women's champion, and John Blatt of Yosemite Winter club, defending Golden Rose junior division champion and Silver Skis junior champion.

More than five feet of snow still covers the race course.

Vermont Baseball

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Francis M. Taylor of Brattleboro, University of Vermont basketball captain and football captain-elect, has been chosen to lead the 1941 baseball team. Taylor, who is also a track letterman, played centerfield on this year's baseball team and hit for .408.

The 1941 baseball schedule, listing games with Pennsylvania, Yale, Prinecton and Dartmouth of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, all the Little Three and three teams of the Maine Conference, was announced at the same time.

The schedule:

March 29, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 31, George Washington at Washington, D. C.; April 1, Virginia at Charlottesville; 3, Maryland at Baltimore; 4, Navy at Annapolis; 5, Lehigh at Bethlehem, Pa.; 7, Villanova at Villanova, Pa.; 8, Yale at New Haven; 18, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 19, Trinity at Hartford, Conn.; 26, Williams at Burlington; May 2, Princeton at Burlington; 3, Amherst at Burlington; 9, Colby at Burlington; 10, Middlebury at Burlington; 15, Norwich at Northfield, Vt.; 15, Middlebury at Middlebury, Vt.; 17, Springfield at Burlington; 20, Norwich at Burlington; 23, Bowdoin at Brunswick, Me.; 24, Bates at Lewiston, Me.; 26, St. Michael's at Winooski, Vt.; 30, Dartmouth at Burlington; 31, St. Michael's at Burlington; June 13 and 14, Virginia at Burlington.

Peckinpaugh, Sisler In the Box Scores Again

SAGINAW, Mich. (AP) — Two sons of famous baseball players are playing in the Michigan State League, a new six-club Class C circuit. Walter Peckinpaugh, son of Roger Peckinpaugh, famous Cleveland Indian infielder, is shortstop of the Saginaw club. Dick Sisler, son of George Sisler, great first baseman of the St. Louis Browns, is with Lansing.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	28	11	.718
Brooklyn	24	11	.686
New York	21	13	.618
Chicago	19	22	.463
Philadelphia	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14	22	.389
Boston	12	21	.364
Pittsburgh	10	23	.303

Results June 3

Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.
Only games scheduled.

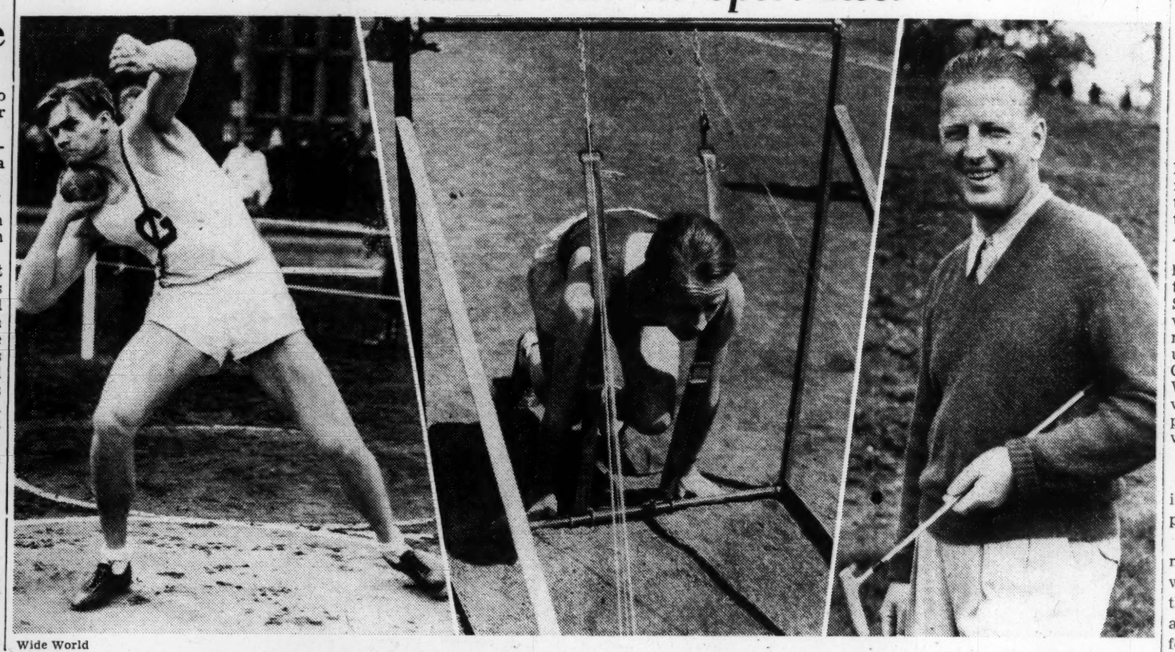
American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	24	12	.667
Cleveland	25	15	.625
Detroit	22	16	.579
New York	21	18	.538
Chicago	18	23	.439
Washington	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	15	23	.395
St. Louis	14	23	.359

Results June 3

Chicago 7, Boston 4.
New York 7, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 9, Detroit 3.

News Shots From the Sport Reel



Wide World

Left: Alfred Blozis of Georgetown, who won both the I. C. 4-A discus and shotput championships with record distance at Harvard last Saturday. Center: Ed Asmus, Temple University track athlete, shown in novel starting gate invented by Track Coach Ben Ogden at Temple. The straps in the gate prevent the runner from "stealing" and also enable him to get away faster than when starting without the new gate. Ogden feels that his gate will stand some perfecting and is open to suggestions. Right: Craig Wood, veteran professional who broke all existing records for scoring in winning the Metropolitan open championship at the Forest Hill Field Club with a 72-hole total of 264, 16 under par for the four trips around the course. It was the lowest four rounds on a regulation course ever registered in open golf competition. Wood, by his victory, won $750 and joined the $4,000 group of money winners for the current year.

Dean to Try New Sidearm Delivery in Minor League

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP) — The oblivion accorded worn-out ball players beckons to Dizzy Dean, but the one-time great pitcher isn't bowing out without one last desperate gamble to regain his old niche in baseball.

Always a fighter with a great heart, Dizzy refuses to give up hopes of again becoming a star big league hurler.

A few days ago Dean asked owner Phil Wrigley of the Chicago Cubs to send him back to the minors where he plans to experiment with a new delivery. Wrigley agreed and the club announced yesterday all big league teams had waived on Dean, thereby setting the stage for his return to the minors.

Try New Delivery

The plan, as outlined now is to option Dean to Tulsa, a Cub affiliate, in the Texas League, in which circuit he began his amazing flight to major league stardom.

Recently Dean's arm was examined and he was told he was through as an overhand pitcher. It was suggested Dizy try a sidearm delivery.

"We can't try this out in the big leagues," explained Dizzy's wife, Patricia. "The majors aren't for experimenters, so we want to go back to the minors and see what happens.

"If Dizzy fails to click down there with his new delivery, and he satisfies himself that he's really through, at least we'll know where we stand. It hasn't been easy you know, his trying to win for the Cubs after all his big years in St. Louis.

"But if it develops that this arm really is finished, then we can take it. After all, baseball isn't all there is."

The Cubs obtained Dean in April, 1938, from the St. Louis Cards for $185,000 and Pitchers Curt Davis and Clyde Shoun and Outfielder George Stainback. The pitchers still are with the Cards, but Stainback now is in the International League.

Brilliant Record

Dean hung up a sparkling record with St. Louis, but never remotely approached it with the Cubs. He won 13 and lost five for Chicago in 1938 and 1939. This season he has been knocked out four times and has finished one game, a five-hit victory against the Cincinnati Reds.

After a brief but brilliant career with Houston in the Texas League Diz went to the Cards in 1932. In six years he won 133 games, an average better than 22 a season, winning 30 games in 1934 with a pennant winner. He was voted the National League's most valuable player that year.

Thirty Colleges Entered In Central C. C. Track Meet

MILWAUKEE, June 4 (AP)—A crack corps of track and field athletes invade Marquette Stadium Friday for the fifteenth annual Central Collegiate Conference outdoor classic.

Western Conference champions, Missouri Valley stars, Southern athletes, and state and sectional record holders will pit themselves against time and distance.

More than 30 colleges have entered, including Notre Dame, Wisconsin, Purdue, Michigan State, Ohio State, Northwestern, Minnesota, Butler, Indiana, Oklahoma and the defending champions, Marquette.

Although Marquette's well-balanced team has a fair chance to win again, Notre Dame, Indiana, Oklahoma and Wisconsin are conceded as title possibilities.

Individual 1940 performances indicate that discus, shot put, two mile and pole vault meet records may be endangered. Archie Harris, Indiana, Big Ten shot and discus champ, is a threat to both 3-C marks, while Earl Stolberg, Marquette's greatest pole vaulter, has soared over 14 feet for one of the best 1940 American marks.

Leo Tarrant, Alabama Teachers, an unknown negro, may be the meet surprise. He has better marks in the dashes than the Midwestern quartet of Myron Piker, Northwestern; Bobby Saggau, Notre Dame; Ted Tycocki, Purdue and Capt. Chuck Beaudrey, Marquette.

Curtis Hester, Notre Dame, is favored in a fast half-mile field including William Southworth, Butler; Roy Gahan, Oklahoma; Lowell Baal, Drake, and Bob Hoke, Indiana. Max Lenover, Loyola (Chicago), indoor mile 3-C winner, must beat Roy Fehr, Michigan State and Lester Eisenhart, Ohio State, to win again.

Dave Rankin, Purdue; Joe Finch, Northwestern and Bob Shurilla, Marquette, are gunning for Wisconsin's Ed Smith, Big Ten high hurdle champion. Shurilla defends his broad jump title against Walter Arrington, Michigan State, and Welles Hodgson, Minnesota.

Joshua Williamson, Xavier (New Orleans), has jumped six feet, eight inches and is expected to offer stiff competition to Capt. Ted Leonas, Notre Dame, last year's co-winner in the high jump.

The late Knute K. Rockne, Notre Dame, Conrad M. Jennings, Marquette, and Ralph Young, Michigan State, established the Centrals. A Rockne Memorial Traveling Trophy is given to the winning team.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Williams Sophomore Star

Hatless and with his shirt open at the throat, Ted "The Kid" Williams walked out of Minneapolis a year ago into the Red Sox camp and proceeded to eclipse all other first-year players in the major leagues. Taking over the right-field patrol at Fenway Park, the lanky Californian with the big grin did a brilliant job of making Boston forget the more experienced Ben Chapman and his .340 batting average of the previous season. Ted "The Kid" hit a fine .327, with 31 homers and 145 runs driven in—the latter an all-time record for freshmen.

As the 1939 American League race rode to its conclusion and the Red Sox settled in second place, critics around the circuit began calling him another Ruth. They said that if any player among the current crop was going to break the Babe's home-run standard of 60, it was Ted "The Kid." There seemed no limit to his possibilities as long as he could walk up to the plate with a bat in his hands. The boys who pound typewriter keys exhausted their supply of fancy words.

Some Pessimists

However, as always, there were some pessimists in the crowd. Some thought that the freshman pride of Fenway was a flash. "Wait until next year," they said. "The second time around is always the hardest. Come back and talk about it next June."

Well, June is here, and if anybody doubts that Ted "The Kid" is one of the greatest natural hitters of this or any other age, there is not much use of continuing the discussion. If this boy is a flash, then so were Ruth, Gehrig, Simmons, and the rest—consider the averages. At the conclusion of the thirty-fifth Red Sox game, with the club sailing along at the head of the pennant race, the sophomore sensation was hitting opposing hurlers at a torrid .382 tempo. Only one other batter in the majors ranked ahead. Lou Finney, a teammate, stood at .385.

Started Slow

Williams gave the pessimists something to gloat about for a while this spring. For the first eight contests his personal figure was .179. But from there it took daily steps to .206, .282, .302, .319, and so on up the hill. By the middle of May he was in the .340's, and on the evening of May 30 he was up to .370. The veteran Finney held the base-hit laurels at Fenway for almost six weeks, but not any more. Ted "The Kid" is now taking charge. In fact, some of his mates predict that he will be leading the league on Oct. 1.

Williams is shattering the ancient supposition that the sophomore year is the downfall, or temporary handicap, of the young star The athletes have always maintained that this was nothing more than idle chatter.

More Confidence

"After all, why shouldn't Williams, or any other player, be a better hitter during his second year?" is the way Moe Berg tells it. "If the boy is intelligent, keeps his eyes and ears open, and remembers what he has learned, he is bound to improve the second time around. He has seen all of the pitchers by that time and knows what they've got. He has more confidence in himself, which is an important factor."

However, aside from the mechanical phase of the story, this is a critical period for Ted "The Kid." Fame and money have come his way quickly. He was a minor leaguer one month and a major star the next. Similar situations have turned the heads of many youngsters in the past and their careers have been affected as a result.

Ted has not always been happy this spring. For a while he let himself become upset by things that one or two local scribes wrote. One mentioned his batting decline in the first week of the race. Another hinted that he had loafed in the outfield. On top of that, Teddy became excited when fans in the grandstand beside left field started to take him for a verbal "ride." However, since his arrival among the offensive elite, the young man has become more affable. Which is the way it should be.

Sport Siftings

Bob Feller, native Iowan who stars for the Cleveland Indians, will be honored by former Iowans at a dinner at the Western University Club in New York June 7. One of the honorary members of the committee will be Nile Kinnick, who once caught for Feller during schoolboy days in Iowa.

* * *

After three years of effort, two U. of Michigan trackmen finally captured Big Ten crowns in their last Western Conference meet. They were Alan Smith of Paw Paw, Mich., who took the 220-yard dash, and Stan Kelley of Lakewood, Ohio, 220-yard low hurdle winner.

* * *

A varied program of entertainment has been scheduled at Lake Placid, N. Y., this summer that ranges from ice skating in the huge Olympic Arena to golf on the Lake Placid 'Golf and Country Club 18-hole championship course.

The opening gun in the program will be fired on the evening of June 22, when skaters from all over North America and abroad will glide across the mirror-like Arena surface.

Golf and tennis tournaments during July will be interspersed with weekly figure skating shows and the official United States Figure Skating Association Judges' School, which is scheduled for July 19-21. G. M. R. H.

Accept N. L. Proposal

CINCINNATI (AP)—The American Professional Football League has accepted the National loop's proposal to recognize each other's player contracts and to file a list of players in each league's office.

Secretary James Hogan said at a meeting there was a possibility the league would be expanded to include a ninth team. Clubs represented were Louisville, Des Moines, Chicago, St. Louis, Kenosha, Wis., Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio, and Milwaukee.

The next meeting will be held in Chicago July 14.

Miss Orcutt Medalist

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches, six times champion, yesterday won the qualifying medal in the annual Women's Metropolitan golf championship, scoring a 38-42—80 at the Montclair Golf Club.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Finney, Boston, .386; Williams, Boston, .378.
Runs—Case, Washington, 37; Boudreau, Cleveland, Moses, Philadelphia, and Williams, Boston, 35.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 44; Walker, Washington, and Trosky, Cleveland, 36.
Hits—Finney, Boston, 59; Cramer, Boston, Wright, Chicago, and Radcliff, St. Louis, 58.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 14; Mack and Boudreau, Cleveland, 13.
Triples—Moses, Philadelphia, Kreevich, Chicago, and Finney, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 13.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 14; Walker, Washington, 7.
Pitching—Milnar, Cleveland, 7-1; Newsom, Detroit, 6-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .378; Lombardi, Cincinnati, .339.
Runs—Mize, St. Louis, and Frey, Cincinnati, 30.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 38; Leiber, Chicago, 32.
Hits—Leiber, Chicago, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 52.
Doubles—F. McCormick, and Werber, Cincinnati, 11.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 7; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, Camilli, Brooklyn, and Gleeson, Chicago, 4.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 14; Danning, New York, 8.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 8; Reese, Brooklyn, Whitehead, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 4.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 9-0; Melton, New York, 5-1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Germany gained European Zone Davis Cup finals, eliminating Great Britain, 3-0.

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean was reinstated after three-day suspension despite refusal to sign apology for derogatory statements about Ford Frick, National League president, and Umpire George Barr.

Again a Fourth Place Decides Coast Title

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Virtually duplicating the situation in the Northern Division Pacific Coast track and field conference in which a fourth place in the discus throw decided the meet, a fourth spot win in the mile relay eased Southern California out in front of Stanford by two meager points in the final P. C. C. championships at the Los Angeles Coliseum.

At the end of the 220-yard low hurdles, next to the last event of the day, Southern California led Stanford 53 to 48. The Indians were a cinch to get the five points needed to tie the meet with their unbeatable relay combination of Charles Shaw, Ernie Clark, Craig Williamson and Clyde Jeffrey, which bettered the world championship mark in the relay in April with a time of 3:10.5.

S. C. Concentrated

Therefore, S. C. concentrated all its energy in getting at least one point to win the meet.

Howard Upton, Trojan anchor man, was the hero of the day when he took the baton far behind the field, struggled past Montana and Washington runners, and forged into fourth place and two points.

Lou Zamperini, South California distance runner, avenged his recent setbacks by Paul Moore of Stanford in the mile by nosing out the Card runner by a yard for a new meet record of 4:11.6.

Sprinted to Record

Although at no time was he pressed by his rivals, Dixon Garner of Washington State used his popular final sprint in the two-mile to cross the finish line in 9:12.5, breaking his own P. C. C. record. Holding the lead from the opening gun, he easily ran away from the field and when he was 200 yards from the tape he turned on the heat. Leroy Weed of S. C. finished second.

Other stars of the day were U. C. L. A.'s broad jumpers, Jackie Robinson, Pat Turner, and Jack Schilling, who finished one, two, three, with Robinson making a new Conference record with 25 feet; Kenny Dill, U. C. L. A. pole vaulter who topped 14ft. 3in.; Johnny Wilson, S. C. high jumper who made 6ft 7in.

Then there were Lee Orr, the 440-yard flash from Washington State; Jim McGoldrick, Washington Husky hurdler; Clyde Jeffrey, Stanford 100 and 220-yard record smasher, all of whom turned in great performances.

These western representatives are certain to prove serious threats at the Big Ten-P. C. C. meet at Evanston, Ill., this month. Bill Ellington, Stanford coach, was selected by other Coast mentors to direct the lads in their invasion.

Trailing Stanford at the end of the meet was California, followed by U. C. L. A., fourth; Washington State, fifth; Oregon, sixth; Washington, seventh; Idaho, eighth; Oregon State, ninth, and Montana.

From start to finish it was a thrilling contest, replete with shattered records, upsets, and valiant struggles for victory. The tally sheet showed five conference records set, two more tied, and a Coliseum record hurdled.

* * *

Her beauty and proficiency on the ice have won for little Fay Simon the title of Los Angeles Ice Queen for 1940. She now is setting her sights for the Pacific Coast competition for novice skaters next year.

* * *

When women began to take their place in business during and after the World War and then won their right to vote in 1920, they probably thought their struggle for independence was over, but some Southern California women find they still have a battle on their hands.

Jeane Hofmann, a 21-year-old Hollywood girl, wants to make her mark in the world by drawing sports cartoons, but she has a difficult time convincing a news syndicate that a woman is capable of knowing something about athletics and transcribing it onto paper. Even when they see her work, they admit she's good, but hesitate at giving the only girl sports cartoonist in the world a break.

Alexander Swan, 3d

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 3

International League
Toronto 11, Newark 9.
Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 9, Baltimore 2.
Jersey City 2, Rochester 0.

American Association
No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Dallas 4, Houston 3.
Tulsa 9, San Antonio 3.
Fort Worth 4, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 10, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 11, Knoxville 6.
Birmingham 3, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 3, Little Rock 2.
Only games.

Eastern League
Hartford 5, Albany 4.
Wilkes-Barre 13, Elmira 6.
Williamsport 6, Scranton 1.
Binghamton 10, Springfield 4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each league)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Finney, Red Sox	34	153	25	59	.386
Williams, Red Sox	36	135	34	51	.378
Danning, Giants	34	135	22	51	.378
Radcliff, Browns	39	159	20	58	.365
Lombardi, Reds	35	124	19	42	.339
Walker, Dodgers	26	88	12	29	.330

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	13	Mize, Cardinals	14
Trosky, Indians	13	Danning, Giants	8
Kuhel, White Sox	9	Werber, Reds	6

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	44	Danning, Giants	38
Walker, Senators	36	Leiber, Cubs	32
Trosky, Indians	36	Lombardi, Reds	30

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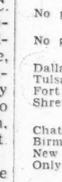

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Students in Wartime—More Home Study—Less Speed

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

College Girls Extend Help To Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass.

Jane knocked at Sally's door.

"Do you have something to give to the I. S. S. drive? Fifty cents, you know, will feed a student in Europe for almost a week."

From 1,960 Smith College undergraduates this "something"—in some cases no more than 25 cents, in others $10 to $25—has already run into thousands.

This is the answer of Smith College undergraduates to the question currently heard on college campuses, "What can we do to help?"

A year ago, Smith students raised almost $2,000 in order to provide a year or two of study at Smith for as many refugee students as possible. That "contingency fund" has brought a junior here from Germany for two years' study, is enabling a senior from Germany to complete this year here, and next year will grant assistance to an Austrian student of advanced standing.

Unable to continue to award similar scholarships because of the very nature of the limitations imposed by the war, the funds from the current drive will aid refugee students where they are now located or enable them to reach newly established centers of learning. From the total fund raised, $2,000 will be sent to Gingling, Smith's sister college in China, which exactly equals the amount sent there by Smith last fall. Over $4,000 will be given to the International Student Service, with headquarters in Geneva, for distribution to Spanish, Polish, and Czechoslovakian refugee students.

Martha Harris; Eliot Elisofon

They Don't Really Look Like This When They Sing!

At the Cape Cod Institute of Music during its summer session last year. Above: "This is the way you don't do it." The Master Class in Voice does a bit of clowning. Robert Lawrence Weer, vocal technician at the Institute, at the piano. He and the class give a gay ensemble performance of bad habits of shoulder-singing, square mouth, piano lolling, elbow-trills, and frog throat. We are informed by the crowd that the sound film of this shot is mercifully suppressed. Below: This string trio achieved marked success last summer. Mme. Ilse Huebner, composer-pianist, is seen here directing a rehearsal of her setting for Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." The Cape Cod Institute of Music, now in its fourth season, is a summer school held on a beautiful old estate in East Brewster, Mass., owned by Mrs. George R. Baker, formerly Martha Atwood of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Through the Editor's Window

When 'Slowness Is Beauty'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In this age of speed do we not sometimes almost worship mere swiftness? Whatever is quick seems to us smart. We think of speed and efficiency as synonymous terms. Tearing from one thing to another, chalking off results as fast as we can—sometimes faster than we can!—we tell ourselves with pride that we have accomplished something important. Then, perhaps, one day wearied with headlong haste, we have a moment of awakening and find we still have wisdom enough to know that speed does not always indicate achievement.

David Grayson quotes Rodin the sculptor as having said that "slowness is beauty." Have you ever watched the slow glide of a swan on a dark pool? Or lain back in a deck chair in the garden and seen summer clouds drift silently across a deep blue sky? Do you remember the grace of the slow-moving Hagar, in the play of Du Bose Hayward's "Mamba's Daughters," or of any of the quieter Negroes in "Porgy" or "Green Pastures"?

Have you, among your friends, one who always speaks slowly and quietly, and do you not find it beautiful? It is one of the evidences of true poetry, I have always thought, in Carl Sandburg's ordinary conversation that he never hurries, never jerks the words out, ever takes time to say the sound in full that you may drink in the richness of the language.

* * *

We need not be so afraid of slowness. It is not necessarily synonymous with inefficiency. It may, indeed, be thoroughly efficient. It may too be a manifestation of poise. The chairman who pushes an audience breathlessly through a program may be driven by, and not guiding, the events in hand. Fear may be the goad. Fear of silences makes many a "fool" rush in where "angels" are willing and glad to devote the moment to quiet thinking.

There is, of course, a kind of slowness that comes from poor organization, from lack of attention, from fear and uncertainty. This kind, one seeks to eradicate. The plodding student, the laborious reader, the child who never quite gets there, may need to deal vigorously with causes that keep him in bondage to this kind of slowness.

But the deep thinking, able student is willing, and master enough, to take time where time is needed. The reader who enjoys language, who is alert and flexible as he reads, knows when to slow down to deepen his appreciation of some passage of good writing. The child who lingers where lingering means enrichment in education is far ahead of the child who tears through every school assignment with never a thoughtful backward glance.

* * *

Isn't the essential thing rather to discern whether it is a wrong kind of slowness or a right kind—that is, to go more deeply than a surface classification of all slowness? Then if it is the right kind, do we not gain by learning to see its beauty, to enjoy it for its quietness and poise and opportunity for unfoldment? A slow meditative meeting, a slow gentle reply, a slow kind smile, the slow movement in a great symphony, the slow sweetness of a lullaby, the slow deep reading of a serious article or book—do we not lose the essence of these if we drift into the superficial judgment that progress must include speed?

A Tuesday Column

In Cambridge With the London School of Economics

As American Student Caps Two Years of Continental Study With Experience in Wartime England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This story really begins back in 1936. In the columns of the Education Page was printed a letter signed H. J. T., from a young woman who had then recently resigned from many years in a responsible secretarial position in order to go to college.

She had served her firm as secretary for 13 years. Many another would have felt that the college experience in such a case was definitely passed up. But no. She now had the money, and education was to her—as it can be to all of us—a living present opportunity at any time.

So off she went, that autumn, to a small, highly interesting coeducational liberal arts college in the Middle West. There she had her first taste of undergraduate life. When next we heard of her, we learned that she was on her way to Europe for her "sophomore year abroad." Since then she has reported her educational experiences from one place and another—and now, we hear from her again. This time she tells us something of her experience in studying international relations in an English university. But your Education Editor will let this student herself here take up the story.

* * *

Cambridge England

I intended when I sailed from the United States that summer in 1937, to return in 1938, but the Old World captivated my imagination and once I had experienced European university life and training I decided to spend the remaining years in study abroad. I saw in this an opportunity, through association with Europeans and others, to lose much of my provincialism, and through a study of international relations, to advance toward the goal of world citizenship and understanding which was one of my aims in choosing a college career.

I am not unmindful of the many benefits derived from my secretarial work and from my year of study in America. I have found shorthand an invaluable aid in taking notes at lectures. Courses which I took in the college which overlooks the Missouri plains laid the foundation for my studies in two European capitals and in the seat of the League of Nations. Without that first year of college preparation it is doubtful if any of the succeeding steps, which have led me into friendly relations with Orientals, Slavs, Magyars, Latins, Greeks, Teutons, and Anglo-Saxons, could have been taken.

Courses That Paved the Way

Three courses, in particular, paved the way. First there was French, which opened the door for further study of the French language, as well as of French literature and history, at the University of Geneva, the Institut de Touraine in France, and at a pension near Neuchatel, Switzerland. Then two courses in the Political Science Department, one on Foreign Affairs and the other on the League of Nations, together with the knowledge of French, smoothed the way for entering the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris, where all lectures are in French.

After a year at this Paris school I qualified for a special two-year course in International Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London). Through reading The Christian Science Monitor I had for many years had a keen interest in international affairs; and now I saw my chance to study them first-hand under authorities on such subjects as European Diplomatic and Political History, International (Public) Law, International Institutions, the Machinery and Practice of Diplomacy, Economics, and Political Geography, and to take part in seminars on International Current Events, the Economic Factor in International Political Relations, and Pacific Methods of Settling International Disputes.

The course is a stiff one, being generally undertaken only by graduate students or by members of some diplomatic or consular service.

Americans Keenly Interested

Because of the low number of enrollments, the discussion groups are conventiently small and there is the advantage in this that it permits of an informality and intimacy not to be found in larger seminars. In spite of the reputed "isolationism" of America, Americans formed the highest percentage of students enrolled for International Studies last year. Next to them in number came Canadians and Chinese.

In addition to these nationals, there were in one typical seminar last year two Greeks, a Japanese, an Assyrian, an Estonian, and three young women of Polish, Russian, and English birth. The war has further reduced the number of International Relations students, but it has not affected the wide diversity of nationalities among those who remain, and in one seminar this year, on problems of International Law, the American woman finds herself associated with two Englishmen, including the instructor, a Chinese, a Spanish priest, an Egyptian, and an East Indian, and both an Arab and a Jew from Palestine.

In addition to these international contacts I feel there have been many other gains from this study; increased patience and perseverance, for example; greater poise and self-confidence; and fairer and broader mindedness. Travel during vacation periods, both in England and on the Continent, has further enhanced the value of this educational adventure.

To See a Nation Mobilize

It has been one of the grimmer sides of my education to see a great nation mobilize its manpower and change its whole economy from a peacetime to a wartime basis. I marvel at the fortitude of the British public in the face of these tremendous changes and I admire the cool-headedness with which young and old go about their wartime tasks.

University personnel, as well as children and civil servants, were evacuated from London at the outbreak of war. The London School of Economics moved to Cambridge where it shares the hospitality of Cambridge University and Cambridge residents. Little did I foresee when I spent a night in Cambridge on my first trip to England six years ago that I would be returning to study here for a whole year! After attending lectures here during two terms with gowned undergraduates I still feel that in spite of missing the chance to attend House of Commons debates, to visit the National Gallery and British Museum, this is one of the strangest and at the same time one of the nicest thing that has ever happened to me.

Helen J. Tripp

Federal Union as a World Idea That Continues to Grow

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our English Round Tablers are close to world events these days, and therefore faced with the necessity of doing persistent, constructive thinking. The rest of us appreciate the time some of you in Great Britain are taking to keep in touch with the Round Table. You help us much by sharing your "front line" thoughts. We are glad to hear from you.—Chairman.

* * *

Dear Youth Round Tablers,

Here we are again, and during our discussion would like to introduce the subject of federal world government, like or similar to that laid down in Clarence Streit's "Union Now," which many of you must have read.

Relatively, that public opinion is being prepared for this was evidenced in an experience of mine. For eleven weeks after the outbreak of war, I was engaged in the "River Emergency Service," one intended for the assistance of any ship bombed in the Thames. Our personnel comprised girls from every class of society, representative of practically every religion, previously engaged in widely divergent occupations, and yet there was a grand spirit of comradeship and co-operation. On board after dinner, we would get together and talk, and there was manifested a great desire to know more of other peoples' problems, and it became clear that the majority of us, wharf laborers' daughters, university students, cooks, and dancers, and a would-be journalist, knew with a deep conviction that only under such a federal government could the world find a solution to its problems.

To a question, What is Federation? the answer is: "A federal government would not do away with national governments. It would provide a common government for common problems and guarantee national self-government for national problems. It would have four characteristics. First, it would only have power to legislate on those subjects in which independent national policies are no longer possible: international commerce and finance, defense, colonial administration and the liberties of speech and freedom of association. Second, it would guarantee the independence of national governments in all other matters. Third, it would have the power to make this guarantee, and national governments would not have the power to challenge its authority; for they would pool their fighting forces under the federal government which could then destroy, reduce or increase them as it thought fit. Fourth, since federal law binds each man and woman throughout the union directly and does not work through state governments, the federal government would be representative of the will of the people; it would be separately elected."

There is now a movement in America working to the letter of "Union Now." Its counterpart here in England is Federal Union, whose task is, to quote the booklet issued by the organization, to persuade the British government to help in the formation of this union.

It is an idea which can no longer be shelved by thinking people, and the ideas of you Round Tablers would be immensely interesting. (Miss) J. A.

* * *

A Steadying Influence

England

Dear Chairman:

It was very kind of you to say recently that your best letters often came from the young men on this side. Such commendation, together with the fact that I shall soon have to vacate my seat at the Round Table to a younger—howbeit no doubt permitted to lean over the back of his chair—encourages me to write once more.

So much of the discussion during the years that I have sat at this table has been concerned with the promotion of international peace and friendship, that maybe some Round Tablers are feeling a despondency and failure with the outbreak of European war. This should not be so.

We at this table have been endeavoring, as one of our major aims, to gain a more world-wide and universal viewpoint and attitude. If we have succeeded to some extent in this, then we have sufficient breadth and depth of vision to recognize that in fact world problems have been aggravated hardly at all during the last eight months.

Thanks in no small measure to the Round Table, I have gained a more world-wide outlook and sympathy, so that years ago I faced and worked out for myself the question of war, seeing it occurring in China, Abyssinia, Spain (not to mention the class-warfare in the industrial world). I can clearly recall my horror on seeing the newspaper bills of the first Italian bombing in Abyssinia. It was then that I had to make my peace with war; so that September, 1939, meant only an alteration in the field of war which had been particularly continuous in my experience.

I believe it is quite wrong to regard the events of the last 12 months either as a backward step or as a failure. Here again, the world outlook, seeing war continuous throughout the years, will not be amazed at a fresh outbreak. What went before, which some are pleased to call "peace," but which was more accurately a state of non-military war (for our own countries: not even that for China, Abyssinia, Spain) was not so very precious. Here one may look not to international affairs, but to industrial, where the "peacetime" conditions have been far from peaceful or satisfying to those developing a social conscience.

It must be remembered that war is man-made, deliberately; that it is a consequence of other man-held opinions and desires. Undoubtedly it is an evil; it is, however, but one of many evils, and we know that in human affairs sometimes the only solution is to choose the least of the several evils open to us.

Another point on which we may feel encouraged is the actual conduct of this war. There is less blind hate. Again, it has been widely remarked that "jingoism" has been almost completely absent. These are signs of progress.

(Mr.) G. J.

* * *

We hope that you, Mr. G. J., and all Round Tablers who reach the dauntless Thirties and vacate regular seats at the Round Table, will continue to "lean over the back of a chair" as our discussions go forward, listening, and putting in a helpful and friendly word when you can.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Toward a Better Understanding

The School of the Air of the Americas, an educational project designed to develop better understanding among the countries of the Western Hemisphere will be initiated next fall as an extension of the Columbia Broadcasting System's American School of the Air. Sterling Fisher, the Educational Director of the System, has invited Canada and the 20 Latin American republics to assist in furnishing material for the programs and in broadcasting them in their own countries.

A Free Country Means Freedom Also For Study and Self-Improvement

The young people of the United States, especially those who have the routine positions in industry and those who are yet known as students, have a rare privilege in that knowledge for them has no limitations, according to Ralph E. Weeks, President of the International Correspondence Schools.

"Any ambitious young man or woman in the United States," Mr. Weeks has said, "may apply himself or herself to any subject. If a man decides to spend his life observing the habits of the red ant, it is very likely we will applaud him for the effort. Perhaps we will grow to look upon him as an authority and buy the books he may write on the subject. He may put down on paper and offer for sale to the public his thoughts on almost any subject. There is no limit to the knowledge he may obtain. He may praise or condemn our form of government, and if his findings are based on knowledge, there is no voice to say him nay. I see this as the American Way of Life. Such freedom of thought and action is all that we know this side of Utopia."

There is an increased desire on the part of young people today, Mr. Weeks feels, to continue studying long after classroom doors have closed. There is a search for knowledge that never ends, and out of such earnest endeavor come all the inventions, the improvements, the comforts, and the pleasures which go into the American Way. And many times, President Weeks says, such achievements are wrought by persons who had little time and opportunity to study. They made the most of that time, however, and thereby increased the world's knowledge.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Oil Shipments To Soviet Seen Not Expanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Although Russian imports from the United States rose 81 per cent in the first seven months of the war there has been no increase in American oil shipments to the U. S. S. R., either directly or by way of Japan, according to the Department of Commerce.

Reports that there has been substantial oil traffic from the Pacific Coast to Japan, thence to Russia and then on to Germany are not confirmed by oil experts at the Department of Commerce. Petroleum experts in the department assert that if any such traffic is underway on a substantial scale they would be certain to know about it.

Throughout 1939 and in the first months of 1940, according to the Department's foreign trade statistics, there were diminishing shipments of crude petroleum and gasolene to the Soviet Union. Japan, of course, continues to buy substantial amounts of petroleum and aviation gasolene from this country but Commerce officials believe there is little or no transshipment to Siberia.

In other imports generally and in particular such war materials as ferro-alloys and copper, the Soviet Union has increased its purchases from the United States since September. Commerce officials explain that Russia has been forced to make these purchases from this country because, due to the war, it has been unable to obtain them anywhere else.

Furthermore, the Commerce Department, for two reasons, believes that Russia is not performing the services of a middle-man for Germany and re-shipping such materials to the Nazis. For one thing the Soviets themselves are in need of replenishing their war stores to make up for the losses of supplies due to the Finnish campaign. For another, it is pointed out Russia's total imports from all sources have been less than before the war started in September.

According to Commerce Department figures, during the four war months, September to December, 1939, $29,615,000 worth of American commodities was exported to Russia, compared with $19,905,000 worth in the corresponding period of 1938. During the first three months of the present year $59,090,072 worth was exported, compared with $32,509,000 from January 1 to March 31, 1939.

A. & P. Announces Plan to Comply With Patman Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company has announced a new plan whereby the company and its subsidiaries will comply with the Robinson-Patman Act and Circuit Court of Appeals' decree denying A. & P. the right to accept payments "in lieu of brokerage" and yet continue to pass on as savings to consumers the many economies arising from its operating efficiencies and its direct producer-consumer distribution methods.

The announcement was made in a "Manual on the Robinson-Patman Act," which was prepared by the Washington law firm of Feldman, Kittelle, Campbell and Ewing, and issued to all A. & P. buyers by David T. Bofinger, vice-president of the company.

The only thing denied A. & P. by the decree, states the manual, is payment "in lieu of brokerage." The company may still enjoy—and pass on to consumers—prices, discounts and allowances reflecting savings due to its methods of operation just so long as these figures do not include savings in brokerage.

Because the decree affects nothing but savings "in lieu of brokerage," says the manual, the A. & P. will continue to enter into cost savings agreements with sellers. The form used for these agreements has been rewritten to make clear that savings in brokerage are not to be considered in determining the amount of discount.

A. & P. may accept sellers' price quotations so long as the A. & P. buyer "acts in good faith and there is nothing to excite his suspicion that the bid violates the act or decree" and it may also enjoy the benefit of market price fluctuations so long as the changes affect all buyers.

A. & P. may insure itself against rising prices through future contracts provided the right to enter into similar contracts is open to all buyers at the same time.

McKesson Official Appeals Court Sentence

NEW YORK (AP)—John H. McGloon of Fairfield, Conn., former McKesson and Robbins Drug Company controller, has appealed his conviction for violation of the securities and exchange act.

Convicted May 18 of participating in the filing of false and misleading McKesson financial statements, he was sentenced by Federal Judge Grover Moscowitz to a year and a day in prison and fined $5,000.

His appeal notice asked that the conviction be set aside on the ground that the 1934 SEC act was "vague," outlined no standard of criminality or guilt, and that the court erred in sending the case to the jury.

How Tree Shelter Boosts Crops

Field protected by windbreak of conifers and deciduous trees on the J. J. Lydick farm, Craig, Neb. Seventy bushels of corn an acre grown here when unprotected fields near by produced nothing.

Survey Sees Soil Conservation On Plains Proving Its Worth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 2

CHICAGO—There's one point on which most farmers in the central plains area, as they go about their springtime jobs, will agree—soil conservation has proved its worth. This fact stands out in a Christian Science Monitor survey of farm opinions and conditions in this region. The survey shows that farmers as a whole are learning better how to use and preserve the soil, that they are pretty well "sold" on conservation, diversification, and new farming methods.

Of course the part played in this development by the New Deal is unmistakable. Soil conservation payments, ostensibly for that purpose but more realistically a form of subsidy payment for curtailing crop production, obviously have had a primary part in initiating the conservation work. But the theory and much of the practice dates far back of the New Deal.

"The draught and the New Deal," said one farmer, "came along about the same time. I don't know which had the most to do with starting us thinking about taking care of the soil, but we're paying a lot of attention to it now."

In any event this discussion is entirely outside of politics, partisan or otherwise. It's just a matter of land use, of efficient farming.

Conservation Work Grows

Peculiar, and seemingly aimless patterns in plowed fields, long rows of high trees, terraced hillsides, dams, little man-made ponds—these are all signs of this conservation work which one can't help seeing on driving about through this country.

Here's a typical report contained in the Monitor survey, from an observer in Montana: "Soil conservation has proved its worth in Montana, and the farmers and ranchers are sold on it. Soil conservation is largely confined to strip cropping of wheat against wind erosion, building reservoirs, seeding legumes and hay seed and reseeding old crop land to pastures."

This observer notes that while much of the work has been done under the AAA, the drought is "mainly responsible" for recognition of the need. He also points out that while crop diversification has been practiced for some time it is essentially a soil conservation measure and should be considered in connection with this work. Chief substitute crops in Montana are mustard seed, grass and hay seeds, and certain vegetables. There is also noted in Montana a marked switching from spring to winter wheat as a stable dry-land cash crop.

Soil conservation work, it is reported from the Dakotas, "has been successful and is increasing." This affects the South Dakota submarginal areas especially.

Grass and hay planting is the principal result of conservation work in Michigan, as scattered demonstration areas become active. There is here too a noticeable tendency to diversify crops, though Michigan never has leaned far to one or another type.

Farmers near demonstration areas in Ohio are taking to it rapidly, it is reported, and "with good results." Reforestation work has been pushed especially in southern Ohio, though there is still a lack of proper fire control.

In Iowa so many growers have taken interest in the conservation work that the various agencies promoting it have trouble keeping up with the demands for advice and assistance. State and federal agencies are slowly co-ordinating all the work of this type in the State, building around the Federally sponsored system of soil conservation districts. There is here too a movement toward greater diversification of crops, which in Iowa means chiefly getting away from corn and hogs.

Scientific Tillage Gains

Increasing interest in scientific tillage practices is reported from Kansas, and the prospects, it is said, are for less blowing away of top soil than in previous years. Diversification in many parts of Kansas has taken the form of an increase in livestock production. Farmers have noticed there have been fewer failures of feed crops than of money crops. There is also in Kansas a movement of winter wheat sowing over into the eastern section.

In Arkansas soil conservation work has provided hundreds of farmers with fine pastures which they once thought they didn't need, but which they now find they can use in production of livestock and fruits. The cotton acreage cuts in this state and low prices for cotton and rice have turned growers to fruit, truck crops, alfalfa, soy beans and watermelons.

Some 10,000,000 acres in Texas are involved in the soil conservation program, involving terracing, contour plowing, strip-cropping, and pasture improvement. Stock ponds have been built by the thousands, especially in the West. Ingenious farmers in places where there are no natural storage facilities have erected windmills to pump water from below the surface.

Conservation work in Colorado, it can be seen, has improved farm practices and brought generally a more effective use of the soil.

Reports such as these could be made for most every state in this central region. Interest and participation varies, partly with the need, and partly with the effectiveness of official programs in this direction.

Windbreaks Are Effective

Some growers will say: "Sure, I'll grow alfalfa and keep my back forty out of wheat as long as the Government will pay me enough for it."

Others, though, while they're glad to get the soil conservation checks, have seen that better soil, better crops, easier farming, and at least better future prospects, come from co-operation in this work.

There's one phase of this conservation or protection work which is in itself especially significant and fruitful. It is the planting of windbreaks. Scorching winds in summer and freezing blasts in winter, that send crop yields tumbling on thousands of plains states' farms have little influence on fields protected by shelterbelts.

Take the 1939 grain sorghum yields on the farm of Mrs. C. F. Hazlett, in Cottle County, Texas, for example. Sorghum planted for a distance of 227 feet along behind a windbreak yielded 1,500 pounds of grain per acre. That beyond the protection of the trees, which were planted in 1937, yielded only 860 pounds per acre. On the farm of E. A. Kirk, in Greer County, Oklahoma, last year cotton plants growing in the protection of a windbreak planted in 1935 averaged five feet with as many as 65 bolls per stalk. Three hundred yards from the protection of the windbreak cotton plants averaged only a foot in height, and six bolls per stalk.

Windbreaks established by J. J. Lydick, in Burt County, Nebraska, 25 years ago—and here we have an example of a long-time program in which the New Deal took no part—enabled him in 1937 to grow 70 bushels of corn per acre, when unprotected fields produced little or nothing.

Other Shelterbelt Advantages

Besides increasing crop yields these tree fences provide shelter for wildlife, catch drifting snow, produce posts and fuel, and check soil blowing. To date the Forest Service, co-operating with farmers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and North Dakota, has planted over 150,000,000 trees in 14,000 miles of shelterbelts on 21,000 farms since the first shelterbelt tree, an Austrian pine, was planted by M. E. Curtis on his farm in Oklahoma, in 1935.

Of course there is the other side to this whole story. Some elements take exception to the "bearish" claims about soil impoverishment. A periodical bulletin from The Corn Belt Farm Dailies, a group of livestock publications here, says, in reference to soil depreciation: "Probably as a subject for discussion and agitation it has been overdone. At least there is evidence that America does not yet face starvation as the result of impoverishment of the soil."

And this source points out that the final government crop report for 1939 showed an average corn yield per acre of 29.5 bushels as compared with 23 for the 1928-37 period; a wheat yield of 14.1 bushels as against 13.4 for the ten-year period; and a soy bean yield of 20.7 bushels against 14.7.

Proponents of soil conservation are quick, however, to take these very figures as proof of their claim that the conservation work is effective, for, they say, enough had been done up to the end of 1939 to warrant expectation of just this sort or per acre yield increase.

U. S. Potential Leader in Air, Avers Ward's

DETROIT (AP)—Pointing out that "American research and American plant equipment is second to none in the world," Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue says that if given time to enlarge its plant, the American plane and plane engine industry can "dwarf any previous effort" anywhere.

"If priority is demanded," it adds, "six months may be time enough for this."

Problems of Output

The trade publication again devotes most of its comment to national defense, with particular emphasis upon airplane production problems. It analyzes the problems in producing both air-cooled and liquid-cooled plane engines and adds that while the former has the advantage of smaller gross weight per horsepower, it requires a greater precision of manufacture than the liquid-cooled power plant.

"The liquid-cooled engines may be more readily placed into mass production in our vast automobile plants," the analysis adds, "whereas in the instance of the air-cooled models such an attempt would be fraught with almost insurmountable problems. . . .

"Allison division of General Motors is pioneering manufacture of very large liquid-cooled motors, now said to be in the neighborhood of 30 completions per week. . . . By late summer output is expected to advance to 75 units weekly. By then plant additions will be completed and the total will mount higher."

Predicting a sharp rebound in motor vehicle output this week from the holiday-curtailed production of 60,980 units last week, Ward's says, however, that "it is unlikely any June week will hover as closely to the 100,000-mark as was the case during May. . . .

Curtailment in Auto Output

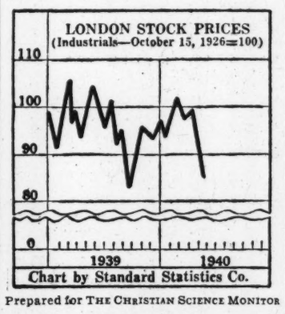
"Indications are that the industry will curtail its operations in fair degree during June, as an outcome of the substantial stocks of finished cars now in dealer hands.

"Factory schedules point to completion of around 375,000 cars and trucks this month. This compares with a preliminary indicated figure of 415,000 assemblies during May, and with completions of 324,253 during June of 1939."

Of retail car sales, the publication says:

"After an auspicious start retail sales of cars and trucks during May bogged down due to the extension of the European war and the consequent vertical decline of the stock market. . . . It may be that when registrations for May are compiled they will be found to be under, rather than over, the totals for April. In previous years the totals of the two months have averaged almost equal."

London Stocks Hold Above 1939 Lows



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The controlled London stock market behaved better than the New York market in the panic liquidation which resulted from the initial successes of the Nazi drive into France, with prices holding above last fall's lows, in contrast to a break in the New York market to the lowest levels since 1938.

Inflation in U. S. Seen Consequence Of a Nazi Victory

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Melchior Palyi, former economic adviser to the Berlin Dutschebank, asserted here that a German victory would see the Nazi "military economy" extended to all Europe and would result in monetary inflation in the United States.

"If Germany wins, she will attempt on a big scale the military economy she is now running on a small scale," he said in a University of Chicago roundtable broadcast (NBC).

"General Von Seeckt, Commander of the German Republican Army, who built up the nucleus of the present German military machine, told me repeatedly that Germany had lost the last war because she thought she had only to organize the military forces, forgetting that mobilization of the nation's economy also was needed.

"The Germans have learned their lesson in the last war. Britain, under its new regime, is just learning hers."

War preparations in the United States "will mean inflation," he said, with more money being printed although there may be no more jobs.

Dr. Palyi said the "self-sufficiency of a Nazi Europe, plus her purchase or barter of wheat and beef from the agricultural countries of South America, and cotton from India, will produce an agricultural depression in America."

Neil H. Jacoby, Assistant Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago, predicted that a "planned military economy" may be substituted for the "present consumer's economy" in the United States.

S. America Seeking U. S. Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—International traders in South American countries are eager for America to fill the gaping commercial needs caused by the European conflict, Arche M. Dunning, Latin-American Trade Commissioner of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, reported on his return from a reciprocal trade tour with 20 business and civic leaders from this section.

"South and Central Americans are anxious to keep out European ideologies," Mr. Dunning said, "by uniting the Americas through trade." He reported that trade with Europe and Asia is virtually at a standstill in the countries visited.

Several Obstacles

The 20 goodwill emissaries from this section found that several obstacles have stood in the way of better trade relations with South America.

Latin Americans, not accustomed to depositing money in advance payment for goods, object to American exporters' implied lack of trust. They argue that their credit rating can be established through American agencies.

Americans do not buy enough South Amerian goods, especially in Chile, to provide the wherewithal for the purchase of goods from the United States. The purchase of more goods from these countries would stimulate trade relations.

There is a lack of adequate steamship service, particularly between the United States and west coast ports.

Salesmen Required

American business interests need to send out salesmen for direct selling who can deal with South American business interests in their own language and customs. Germans, Italians and Japanese owe much of their success in South American trade to the direct selling methods they have employed.

American interests need to furnish more catalogues, to correspond in Spanish and to send more trade missions into Latin America.

"Perhaps America's best friend in the South is Brazil, which has a favorable trade balance with us due chiefly to our large purchases of coffee," Mr. Dunning said.

"Colombia is especially anxious to develop more trade with the United States, but Argentina is discouraging imports from the United States because this country buys very little from that nation."

E. T. Stotesbury Estate Appraised at $8,669,132

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia banker, left a net estate of $8,669,132, it was shown in an estate tax appraisal filed May 31.

The principal assets consisted of securities totaling $4,815,771. Mr. Stotesbury passed on in May, 1938, a resident of Philadelphia and the only property taxable in this state was $3,101 representing equity in real estate and jewelry.

Mr. Stotesbury's partnership interests in the banking firms of J. P. Morgan and Company and Drexel Company of Philadelphia, totaled $3,126,418. He also had an interest of $682,800 in the liquidation of old accounts with both firms.

Close to $475,000 in personal effects, constituting valuable paintings, tapestries and antiques, largely at his estate, Whitemarsh Hall, Montgomery County, Penn., were not included in the assets and were not listed in the papers filed here.

The estate goes principally to members of his family.

Arming Seen As Temporary Business Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States can "demonstrate to the world that a democracy can solve the problem of defense as efficiently as a totalitarian state," if all groups unite in understanding, co-operation and devotion to the national interest, the National City Bank declares in its current survey.

This country has the capacity, if all co-operate, to provide both food and arms without stint, the survey states, and "can afford the cost if along with the effort goes a genuine devotion to the doctrine of work and save."

"The objective is plain: A more adequate Army and air force, with productive facilities that can turn out armaments as needed, and further expansion of the Navy," says the bank. "It is impossible to say how rapidly the goal can be reached, or what sums may be spent during the months to come, for the rate will depend upon the competence with which the program is organized and administered.

Spur to Business

"Whether estimates of the business prospect are otherwise favorable or unfavorable, armament activity will be a factor on the plus side. It is true, of course, that armament expenditures cannot be a way to genuine prosperity. They will support business while they last but in the economic sense they are unproductive. The enormous burden of their cost must be borne directly or indirectly by taxes upon other productive activity, namely, the earnings of business and the people of the country. Whether in totalitarian or democratic countries this must be so.

"Nevertheless, it is natural that people should be concerned about the fiscal situation. A great share of the institutional wealth of the country is invested in Federal securities, and the tax burden is the heaviest ever borne.

"There has been justified comment during the past two or three years to the effect that if it became necessary to carry out a huge defense program on top of a debt approaching $45,000,000,000, the danger of inflation would be correspondingly increased, while the conduct of actual war without causing an inflationary debacle would be immensely difficult."

Would Broaden Tax Base

The National City Bank advocates the placing of new taxes where they can be counted on to yield the estimated revenues without drying up the sources and without weakening further the incentive to investment and productive enterprise; broadening of the income tax base; the exercising of the greatest possible offsetting economy in non-military expenditures; repeal of the Thomas Amendment to the Farm Relief Act of 1933 permitting the issuance of up to $3,000,000,000 of greenbacks; cessation of purchases of foreign silver; and repeal of the President's power to devalue the dollar.

"The general truth which needs to be recognized," the bank asserts, "is that the defense spending presents problems of monetary as well as industrial managements, and that the monetary policy is entitled to equally sober and careful thought. The problem is not only to use the productive capacity and resources to the fullest extent, and to pay for the spending as much as possible by work and saving, but to insure that the borrowing is carried out with the least possible inflationary implications."

Lehman Corp. Assets Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp., an investment concern, reported an asset value as of May 31 of approximately $25.78 a share, compared with $32.53 at the end of March and $32.72 at the end of December.

Johnson Lists Defense Progress; De Haas Espies Regimentation

CINCINNATI, June 4 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, asserted today industry could return to its regular peace-time routine when the United States is fully prepared against any military threat.

In a speech prepared for the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Mr. Johnson declared the War Department's ultimate objective would not be "fully realized in less than two years." The address was broadcast.

"We must assure ourselves that at the end (of the National Defense Program) we will find an America ready to meet any military crisis . . .," the Assistant War Secretary said.

Lists Preparedness Gains

Listing advances in preparedness in the past two years, Mr. Johnson said the Army had hardly enough Garand rifles for a division at the time of the Munich Pact, but now distribution to the regular army has been completed. Full delivery to the National Guard is expected by June, 1941, he added.

"In 1938," he said, "the Medical Department could not have met the requirements of supplies and equipment for an initial protective force. Today it has completed its combat equipment for an army of approximately one half million men."

He said present deficiencies include trucks for the regular army, modernized artillery for the National Guard, and antiaircraft guns. He predicted that tanks and field pieces needed for an army of 1,000,000 men would be on hand by Dec. 31, 1941.

War Department plans, he said, "envisaged the army's possible use" to:

Increase the garrisons in the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, and the Philippines from 65,000 to 70,000 men;

Protect America against raids with a force "available on short notice sufficient to thwart any threat that may develop against the Panama Canal or the Continental limits of the United States";

Provide a "basic force which can be expanded to meet the full needs of any grave emergency."

Need Skilled Men

The real problem, he said, is finding men with the skills necessary for manufacture and operation of war material.

Speaking at yesterday's opening session of the association, Professor Anton de Haas of the Harvard University School of Business Administration declared that Adolf Hitler's thrust for world domination and the imperative need of the Allies for maintenance of their export trade will eventually force the United States into economic regimentation and isolation.

Professor de Haas pointed out what he considered to be the impossibility of the United States maintaining a free competitive enterprise, when the rest of the world is going in the opposite direction.

Sees Dwindling Foreign Markets

The English have switched their tobacco purchases from the United States to Turkey; they have ordered 200,000 tons of Argentine beef, whereas quibbling partisanship forced the United States Navy to cancel its order for 40,000 pounds; they have set up strict economic controls over the pound and franc and they will not relinquish these controls even when the war is over, because they must export more and more through a controlled barter system, Professor de Haas said.

He cited the impact of the war on our economy; dwindling markets for farm exports and a boom in certain selective industries, aircraft and machine tools, for example.

After the war, the United States will face a disorganized raw material situation, he added, pointing out that Latin America, being urged to produce more and more by the Allies, will become industrialized and therefore consume greater quantities of her own materials. This, in turn, means less opportunity for the United States to trade with those nations south of the Equator, he asserted.

"Our economic world has been scrambled for us," the professor concluded, "and it will never be put together again. The rest of the world is racing away from free competition. Can we build in that world, when we refuse to adjust ourselves to it? This is the problem which the United States must consider."

House Passes Bill To Raise Land Bank Borrowing Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to expand the borrowing power of the Federal Land Banks and possibly to reduce interest rates has been passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The measure, a rewritten version of a broader farm credit bill sponsored by Secretary Henry Wallace, would make Federal Reserve bank facilities available to the land banks and would, in effect, guarantee land bank bonds through an exchange arrangement with the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Shipments of Auto Tires Rise Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—April shipments of automobile tires for replacement purposes jumped to 2,823,293 units, largest for that month since 1932 and 27 per cent ahead of 2,217,627 in March, the Rubber Manufacturers Association said. A year ago replacement shipments totaled 2,795,293 units.

Automobile factories demands for original equipment increased to 2,095,220 units in April, a rise of 2.2 per cent from March and 33.4 per cent more than a year ago.

Export shipments moved up to 91,249 units in April from 77,797 in March but showed virtually no change from April, 1939.

Total shipments stood at 5,009,762 units, against 4,345,674 in March and 4,457,735 last year.

April production was 5,105,953, compared with 5,007,042 in March and 4,310,424 in April, 1939.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	445,705
1940 volume to date	112,109,800
1939 volume to date	97,979,115

Some Stocks Show Gain In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—While little bullish inspiration came from war bulletins, today's stock market enjoyed a selective recovery.

Steels, aircrafts and specialties got up fractions to better than 2 points in the forenoon, but quotations were down from the tops near the final hour. Dealings were about as slow as yesterday. Transfers being at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

The principal question confronting speculative forces, brokers said, still had to do with Italy's becoming an active belligerent. Little cheer was derived from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the House of Commons, in which he admitted all the Channel ports now were in the hands of the Nazis, and warned that other "blows" at the Allies might be imminent. At the same time, he declared the Nation would carry the war to victory.

Restraining sellers was the generally hopeful brand of business developments at home, including the rearmament spending program.

Stocks receiving support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Lockheed, Chrysler, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Celanese, Loft, International Paper, American Telephone, Anaconda and Kennecott. Rails, utilities and rubbers held to a slim groove.

In a quiet and spotty curb small advances were posted for Electric Bond & Share, Hygrade Sylvania and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Aluminum of America slipped, along with Borne Scrymser, Lake Shore and Sunray Oil.

The outlook for much heavier foreign purchases of steel gave comfort to followers of the hard metal group. With mill operations now above 80 per cent of capacity, and expected to hit 90 in the not so distant future, second quarter earnings forecasts for the larger corporations were being revised upward.

Bond Market Strengthens

The bond market strengthened in spots in late trading today, although the list was not without laggards.

A feature of late dealings was the more frequent appearance of government loans on the tape, in contrast to the almost complete lack of trading in this department during the forenoon. Most prices were a shade higher.

A group of low-priced rail loans, including Boston & Maine 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s and Alleghany stamped 5s responded to moderate buying orders with gains of major fractions to a point or more around the noon hour.

Others ahead included Porto Rican American Tobacco 6s, Francisco Sugar 6s, Firetone Tire 3½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Standing still in quiet trade or dropping minor amounts were a long list of industrial, utility and miscellaneous issues. These included Armour 4s, Consolidated Edison 3s, International Paper 5s, Canadian Pacific 4½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Walworth 4s.

Foreign dollar loans generally improved. Up fractions to a point or so were Japan 6½s, Uruguay 3¾s, French 7s and Italy 7s. German loans were about unchanged.

Wheat Irregular In Slow Trading

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—Wheat prices broke as much as 1½ cents a bushel today under the weight of private crop estimates which were more optimistic than anticipated and the unsettled European situation.

Trade was slow with prices sagging from the start. A rally about the middle of the session pulled wheat up about a cent. A spurt in U. S. Steel on the "big board" and some buying by traders short of wheat caused the advance which later was lost.

Near the close, however, prices rallied again. There appeared to be no interest in the market.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Wide losses were registered in many issues in the securities market today although declines were out of proportion to actual selling pressure Biggest worry to traders was the Italian attitude. Concern over that country's early entry into the war was reflected in weakness of oil shares, since fighting in the Mediterranean would disrupt oil shipments. Government bonds held steady early, but weakened with the rest of the list toward the close. Industrials were uniformly marked down and commodity stocks retreated over a broad front.

Paris: The Bourse was irregular today but some sections exhibited moderate resistance to lower levels. Rentes had a firmer tendency, although trade was quiet. Suez Canal remained unchanged from Monday's prices.

Brillo Sales Set Record

NEW YORK—With sales volume for the first quarter of 1940 the highest in its history, Brillo Manufacturing Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., reports net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 1940, of $72,170, after all charges including depreciation, amortization and State and Federal tax charges. After dividends of $11.001 on the outstanding Class A stock, net earnings are equivalent to 42 cents per share on 145,310 shares of no par common stock outstanding (excluding 14,690 shares held in the company's treasury on which no dividends were paid), and compare with net earnings of $73,999, or approximately 43 cents per share of common stock outstanding for the corresponding quarter of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	54	54	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jun 3
9	4¼	Adams Express	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13½	13½	13½	Jun 3
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	9	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	25	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y29
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 1
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 3
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¾
12¾	7	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 3
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	3	143	141½	143	+2
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10¼	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	8	25	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
16	11¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	Jun 3
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y31
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	53	53⅞	53	+1½
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	31	31	31	+ ⅜
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	92	91½	92	
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	23	22	22⅞	+1⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	40½	40	40	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(.80e)	3	15½	15½	15½	Jun 3
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun 3
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	114⅞	114⅞	Jun 1
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	3	6	6	6	Jun 1
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5	4¾	4¾	Jun 3
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 3
24¼	9⅛	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	3	12	11¾	12	+ ½
28¼	10¾	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	5	14	13¼	14	+1½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	3	2⅞	3	Jun 3
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
58	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y25
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	M'y28
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	43	43	43	M'y31
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	11	10¾	10¾	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 3
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	15	15	15	Jun 1
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	1	44	44	44	— ¼
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ½
10⅜	5¼	Am Rad & St S	25	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	55	55	55	M'y29
12¾	7¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 3
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	36½	36	36	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Jun 3
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jun 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	6	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+1
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 3
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	75	77	Jun 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	151	149⅝	150⅞	+1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	71	71	71	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	73½	73	73	
151	137	Am Tob pf (6)	3	136	136	136	—1
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 3
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	18	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
12	6	Am Woolen	39	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	9	33	30¾	33	+3⅛
8¼	4½	Am Zinc L & S	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
45⅛	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	72	21½	20½	20¾	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24	24	24	Jun 1
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	Jun 3
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	4	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ¼
110⅛	98¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'y31
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	3	25¼	25	25	+ ½
11	6¼	Arnold C (½e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
5	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 3
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	Jun 3
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	14½	14¼	14¼	
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	2	42	41⅜	42	— ⅛
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 3
8⅝	3½	Atl G&W Indies	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	M'y29
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	7	7	7	
51	43½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Jun 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 3
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y29
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	23	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	30	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 3
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	12	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23½	23½	23½	
11½	10⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'y29
10⅜	10⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ½
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
67½	63¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	25	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Benef Ind (.90e)	3	18½	18⅛	18½	
56¾	30	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y31
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	24¾	24½	24½	
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	51	70½	68⅝	70	+2
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	114¾	114¾	114¾	+2¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	Jun 1
22½	11	Black&Deck(1e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3				
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	4	15½	15	15	M'y31
28⅝	14¾	Boeing Airplane	48	15¼	14⅞	15	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	22½	22¼	22⅜	Jun 3
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	5	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ¼
22¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jun 3
13⅜	8	Bridgeport B	8	9	8¾	9	+ ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	30	30	30	+1¾
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39⅜	39	39	— ½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3	3	3	Jun 1
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18	18	18	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	8	19¾	19	19½	+ ½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
57½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	3	17⅞	17½	17½	Jun 3
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	8	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
18	17⅜	Bullova Wat(2a)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun 1
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 3
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 3
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	3	7	7	7	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	2	16	16	16	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¾
23½	11¾	Can Dry	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30	30	30	Jun 3
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (1¾e)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7o	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	44	44	44	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	21	31½	22½	23⅛	+1⅛
12½	9	Celotex Corp	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¼	19	19¼	Jun 3
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 3
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y31
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	6	27	26½	26½	Jun 3
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	8	4	3⅞	4⅛	Jun 3
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 3
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y29
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	18	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ½
97½	85	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	Jun 3

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	40	31½	31½	31½	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 3
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	+ ¼
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
52	52	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
		Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
		C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8	8	8	Jun 3
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	27	58⅜	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅝
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¾e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 3
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30	30	30	
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	18	29	28½	28½	— ½
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	5	29	29	29	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	4	103	102⅛	103	Jun 1
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	M'y31
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅝
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	19	19	19	— ¾
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	Jun 3
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	2	17¼	17	17	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	11	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	70½	70½	70½	M'y31
		Colum Pict	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y31
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	72	72	72	
48	28	Coml Credit (3)	7	29½	29	29⅜	— ¼
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Com Inv Tr (4)	5	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
13	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	—2
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	4	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
11⅝	¾	Com'th & South	23	⅛	⅞	⅞	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	47	46¾	47	— ¾
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	29	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ½
10⅛	2⅞	Conde Nast	5	3	3	3	M'y28
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 3
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	9	21¾	21	21¼	+ ¾
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	17	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	102½	102⅜	102½	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
10½	5½	Cons F pf (½k)	4	⅝	6	6	Jun 3
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	43	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	12	2	2	2	Jun 3
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 3
9⅞	72	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	73½	72	72	Jun 3
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	2	35½	35	35½	+ ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅝
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	3	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	11	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
32	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
25½	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	21	17½	17	17½	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	50	50	50	Jun 3
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	8	¾	¾	¾	Jun 3
24½	13¼	Crane Co	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	80	Crane cv pt (5)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+1
32¾	24¾	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 1
7¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Butyl Rubber Now Made By Standard Oil

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 4 (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, announced today that company technicians had developed a new type of synthetic rubber with which standard oil would be able to supply "any required quantities" to the United States.

The new rubber, he said, has been named "butyl."

"We believe," said Mr. Farish, "that butyl is superior to natural rubber for many uses. It is already in production at our Bayway (Elizabeth, N. J.) laboratory where 2 tons have been made.

"Butyl will be placed on the market in stages, the first of which will be for special small products.

"Should it become necessary to supply a substantial need in the United States, we are prepared to make any required quantities."

Three hundred stockholders, gathered for the annual meeting of the big oil company, applauded as Mr. Farish made his announcement.

Prior to making the announcement on the new rubber, Mr. Farish explained that the company, in cooperating with Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, was manufacturing "buna" rubber, a synthetic type developed in Germany and originally made here under license from a German company. "Buna," as made in Germany, utilizes coal and gas products available to German manufacturers.

The "buna" and the new "butyl" now being made by Standard Oil utilize petroleum products.

Mr. Farish said the new "butyl" is not as resistant to oil as is "buna" but that in some other respects the new rubber is superior to the German discovery. The announcement is considered of utmost importance in industrial and manufacturing circles owing to the fact that the nation's rubber supply comes from sources now directly affected by the European war with the exception of a small supply in South America.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 4

	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling	$3.19	$3.20¼	$8.2397
Demand	3.19	3.20¾	8.2397
Cables			
France—franc	.0181	.0182	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2240	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	§
Sweden—krona	.2383x	.2385x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0066	.0066	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0330x	.0330x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2250	.2250	.7187
Brasil—mireis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0360	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1587	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2012	.2012	*
Shanghai—dol	.0525	.0525	*
Straits—dol	.3825	.3825	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.7837	.7825	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1690x	.1690x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 11.50; export fas NY, 11.50. Tin steady, spot and nearby 55.00; forward 53.00. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.00-5.05, East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Quicksilver 195.00-198.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.17	107.17	107.17
7 3¼s 46-44	108. 7	108. 4	108. 4
2 2¾s 47-45	106.26	106.26	106.26
9 3¾s 56-46	111.24	111.24	111.24
2 3¼s 49-46	108.28	108.28	108.28
2 4¼s 52-47	117. 8	117. 8	117. 8
4 2½s 48	105.18	105.18	105.18
4 2s 50-48	101.13	101.13	101.13
6 2½s 53-49	103. 7	103. 7	103. 7
2 2¾s 54-51	104.28	104.28	104.28
41 3s 55-51	107.25	107.23	107.25
5 2⅞s 60-55	105. 5	105. 2	105. 2
105 2¾s 65-60	103.24	103.17	103.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

14 2¾s 47-42	103.10	103.10	103.10

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	103. 1	103. 1	103. 1
1 3s 52-44	105. 7	105. 7	105. 7
1 1½s 47-45	100. 5	100. 5	100. 5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 Allegheny cv 5s 44	70½	70	70
7 Allegheny c 5s 49	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
10 Allied Strs 4½s 51	90⅞	90½	90½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
14 Am T & T 5½s 43	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Am T & T 3¼s 66	105	104⅝	105
21 Am T &T 3¼s 61	106¼	105½	106¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102¼	102⅜	102⅜
12 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96	96½
8 Arm Del 4s '55	96½	95¾	96½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	102	101½	101¾
5 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	99	98¾	99
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	76½	76½	76½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104½	104½
61 B&O '95 st A	17¼	16½	17¼
2 B&O '95 st C	20½	20½	20½
1 B&O 2000 st D	16½	16½	16½
2 B&O 96 st F	17	17	17
15 B&O cv '60 st	9	9	9
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 B&O SW '50 st	35½	35½	35½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	112	112	112
3 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129	129	129
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105½	105	105½
24 Beth Stl 3¼s '50	101	100¾	101
124 Boston&Me 5s '67	53¼	49	52¼
84 B&M 5s '67 st	50⅜	47⅜	49⅝
1 B&M 4¾s '61	49	49	49
32 B&M 4¾s '61 st	50	47	50
1 B&M 5s '55	53½	51	53½
23 B&M 5s '55 st	50¼	47½	50¼
5 Bkly RR 5s '41 ct	74¾	74⅜	74¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Bk QnC&Sb cn5s'41ct	44½	44¼	44½
5 Bkly UnEl 1st5s'50ct	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Buf R&P '57 st	28	28	28
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	77	77	77
15 Can Nat 5s'69 J'ly	79	78¾	79
14 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	78	77½	78
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	73	72¾	73
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	74	74	74
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	74	72½	74
17 Can Nor 4½s'46	94¼	94	94
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	58	58	58
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	54	54	54
3 Can Pac 4s perp	42½	42½	42½
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	76	76	76
20 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	2	1¾	2
20 Cen Ill Lt 3½s'66	110	110	110
11 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Can Pac 5s'60	35½	35½	35½
14 Can R R N J 5s'57	12½	12½	12½
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 ChampP&F 5½s'43¾'50	102½	102½	102½
7 C & O 3½s'96 D	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	94¼	94¼	94¼
12 C & O rfg 3½s'63 F	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Chi & Alton 3s'49	9½	9½	9½
4 CB&Q gen 4s'58	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	11	10¾	11
3 Chi Gt West 4s'59	21½	21½	21½
50 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	4	3⅞	4
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	14	14	14
6 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	1¾	1½	1½
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	43	43	43
1 CRI&P 4½s '60	1½	1½	1½
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105	105	105
34 City of NY 3s B '80	90½	90	90
10 City of NY 4s '60	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105½	105½	105½
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s '69	108	108	108
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108	108	108
15 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	72¼	72¼	72¼
9 Cluett-Peab 4½s '77	65½	65	65
2 Col & So 4½s '80	23½	23½	23½
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100½	100½	100½
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99	99⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	107½	107½	107½
5 Com Inv Trst 4¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104	104	104
5 Con Edis 3½s'48	105⅝	105½	105½
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	106⅜	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103⅜	103¾
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103⅜	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107	106⅜	106⅝
2 Consum Pow1st 3¼'69	105	105	105
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 566	104½	104½	104½
10 Con'tal Oil 4½s '48D	104⅝	104¼	104¼
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101½	101¼	101½
4 Dayton P&L 3s '70	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Del & H rfg 4s '43	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 D&RGW 5s '78	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	106	106
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9	9	9
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	9	9	9
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	47	47	47
12 Gen M Ac 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Gen Stl C 5½s '49	59½	59¼	59¼
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104⅞	104¾	104¾
19 Gt Nor 4s '46G	96	95⅝	96
1 Gt Nor 4s '46H	89½	89	89
5 Hocking V 4½s 99	115½	115½	115½
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	26⅛	26	26
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	40	40	40
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 Ill Cent 4s '66	31	30⅝	31
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	37¼	36⅝	37¼
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	33	33	33
2 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	101	100⅝	101
1 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	71	71	71
14 Interb Rtr rfg 5s 66 ct	75	74½	75
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	41	40½	40½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	94½	94⅛	94⅛
1 Int Paper 5s 47	100	100	100
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	24¾	24½	24¾
1 Int T&T 5s 55	26½	26¼	26½
3 K C Term 4s 60	106¼	106	106¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	115.80	23.29	18.70
Net change	+1.07	+.14	+.08
Previous close	114.73	23.15	18.62
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	113.94	22.14	18.34

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 LehVal 4½s 2003 asd	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	9	9	9
3 Lex & East 5s '65	109	109	109
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	122	122	122
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Loews 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	76⅜	76½	76½
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
10 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	100	99½	100
4 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	20½	20½	20½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	22	22	22
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13½	13½	13½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
13 MonWPa Pub Svc 6'65	105½	105⅜	105⅜
8 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98	98	98
2 Mor & Essex 5s'55	29½	29½	29½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	26	26	26
21 Nassau El 4s'51 ct	51¼	51½	51¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Nat Distill 3½s'49	100½	100½	100½
2 Natl Steel 3s'65	101½	101½	101½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	104⅜	104½	104⅜
4 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46¼	46	46¼
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	40¼	40	40¼
4 NYC cn 4s '98	48¼	47½	48¼
11 NYC 3¾s '46	74¼	74	74
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	85½	85½	85½
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	73	73	73
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 NY Edis 3¼s'66	106	106	106
10 NY G El H&P 4s'49	114½	114½	114½
5 NYNH&H 4½s'67	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	3¼	3¼	3¼
16 NY Steam 3½s'63	102	102	102
10 Niagara FallsP2s'66	108½	107¾	108⅛
18 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	97¼	97	97
20 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	102¾	102½	102¾
7 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	104½	104½	104½
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	48¼	47¾	47¾

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
July	82¼	82¼	80⅝	81¼	82⅛
September	82½	82⅝	80¾	81⅜	82½
December	83	83	81½	82⅜	83
Corn					
July	62¾	62⅞	62¼	62½	62¾
September	61⅞	62	61½	61½	62
December	60	60	59½	59¾	59¾
Oats					
July	33¼			33¼	33¼
September	31⅜	31¾	31¼	31¼	31⅜
Soy Beans					
October	..	..	..	89½	89½
November	..	..	..	77	77
	..	..	..	78½	78½
Rye					
July	44½	..	..	44½	44½
September	46½	..	..	46¾	46¼
December	48	48¼	48	48¼	48½
Lard					
July	5.17	..	..	5.17	5.15
September	5.37	5.37	5.35	5.35	5.35
October	5.47	5.47	5.45	5.45	5.44
December	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.62	5.60

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
New York					
July	9.27	9.35	9.25	9.30	9.29
Oct.	8.57	8.60	8.55	8.56	8.58
Dec.	8.48	8.51	8.47	8.47	8.50
Mar.	8.29	8.33	8.29	8.30	8.32
Spots 10.13, nominal.					
Liverpool					
July	..	..	..	7.11x	7.11x
Oct.	..	..	..	7.11x	7.11x

x—Pegged price.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY July No 3	1.84	1.84	1.82	1.82	1.85
Wld July No 4	1.28½	1.30	1.26	1.26	1.27
Wld Spt No 4	1.25	1.25	1.20½	1.21½	1.21½

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June				9.57b	9.33
Sept	9.70	9.75	9.47	9.73	9.58
Dec	9.77	9.94	9.70	9.90	9.85

b—bid

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	94.3	95.0	94.0	95.0	94.0
October	91.9	93.5	91.8	93.0	91.4
December	92.0	92.9	91.2	92.3	90.7

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	4.67	4.68	4.64	4.64	4.69
Sept.	4.73	4.76	4.72	4.72	4.77

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Betts Re-elected Chairman

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur M. Betts, senior partner of Alfred L. Baker & Co., was re-elected chairman of the board of governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange for his third consecutive one-year term at the annual election of the exchange.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	43	43	43
2 NorPac5s 2047 D	43½	43½	43½
2 NorPac 4½s 2047	38½	38½	38½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	60½	60½	60½
3 NorPac 3s 2047	35⅞	35¾	35¾
3 NorStaPow 3½s '67	106¾	106¼	106¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105½	105½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	102⅛	102	102⅛
11 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	104⅜	104½	104⅜
9 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	108	105⅜	106
12 PacG&E 3¾s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 PacGas&El 4s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	100	100	100
20 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 PenP&Lt 3½s '69	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102½	102¼	102¼
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96	95	96
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '31	91	90½	90½
5 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	90½	90½	90½
2 Pen RR 4s '48	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	111½	111½	111½
12 Pen RR 3¾s'70	82	81½	82
12 Pen RR 3¾s'52	77	76½	76½
1 Peor&PekUn 5½s'74	106¼	106¾	106¼
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	57½	57½	57½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	50	50	50
2 Phila Co 5s '67	103	102½	103
2 Phillips Pet 2s '48	105	105	105
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	102	102	102
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	43	43	43
2 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	67	66½	66½
11 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	79½	79⅛	79½
7 Por Ri A T 6s '42 unst	79½	79⅜	79½
18 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	107	107	107
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	100	100
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Republic Stl 5½s '54	104½	104½	104½
2 Republic Stl 4½s '61	91¼	91	91
3 Republic Stl 4½s '56	93	93	93
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104	104	104
4 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	50½	50¼	50½
3 StLIM&S4s R&G '33 ct	49½	49½	49½
70 St L S F 5s '50 B	9¼	9	9
30 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	8½	8½	8½
2 St L S F 4½s '78	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
1 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	23	23	23
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	13	13	13
10 NY Edis 3¼s'66	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
8 So Bell T&T 3s 79	103	103	103
3 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	107	107	107
11 So Col Pow 6s 47	101⅝	101½	101½
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	33½	33¼	33½
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	33	32¾	32¾
13 So Pac 5½s 69	33	32¾	33
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	54⅛	54⅜	54½
1 South Ry 6½s 56	63	63	63
2 South Ry gen 5s 56	59¼	59¼	59¼
12 South Ry cn 5s 94	84½	84½	84½
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	46	45⅝	46
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	109	109	109
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	102½	102	102
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 TRR A St L 4s 53	106	106	106
3 Tex Corp 3½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Tex Corp 3s 59	104	103⅞	104
6 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	105	105	105
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	55	55	55
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Union Oil2Cal 3s '59	101	101	101
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¾	110¾	110¾
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	77	76½	77
13 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98	97	98
23 Utah P&L 5s '44	98	96⅜	98
2 Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	105	104¾	104¾
7 Wabash 4½s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Walwrth 4s '55	57	57	57
2 Warner Bros 6s '48	79	79	79
6 West Pen P 5½s '66	108½	108½	108½
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Westn Md 5½s '77A	79	79	79
1 Westn Md 4s '52	74	74	74
1 Western Un 5s '51	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Western Un 4½s '50	54¼	54¼	54¼
17 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99½	99¼	99½
1 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	10¾	10¾	10¾
16 Wis Cen 4s '49	16	15¾	16
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	106	106	106
3 Youngst S&T 5s '61	102½	102	102½
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102	101¾	102

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	29	29	29
5 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
1 Antwerp 5s '58	20¼	20¼	20¼
8 Argetie 4s '72 Feb	74	73¾	73¾
1 Argetine 4s '72 Apr	74¼	74¼	74¼
25 Argentine 4½s '48	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
5 Australia 5s '55	42½	41½	42½
3 Australia 5s '57	42½	42½	42½
7 Australia 4½s '56	37¾	37	37
8 Brazil 8s '41	12½	12⅜	12⅜
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	9½	9½	9½
4 Buen A 4¾s '57	50⅛	50	50
4 Bulgaria 7s '67	93¾	93¼	93¼
23 Canada 5s '52	84¼	83⅝	84⅛
12 Canada 4s '60	71	69⅞	71
14 Canada 3¼s '61	64	63½	64
1 Canada 3s '67	61	61	61
34 Canada 2½s '45	73¾	83¼	73⅝
1 Canada 2¼s '44	78¼	78	78¼
10 Chile 7s '42	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chilean Mun 7s'60 asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
13 Copenhag 5s'52	22½	22	22
2 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	70	70	70
1 Cuba 5s (1914)'49A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Denmark 6s'42	33½	33	33
1 Denmark 5½s'55	30	30	30
1 Denmark 4½s'62	23½	23½	23½
1 Frankfort 6½s'53	9½	9½	9½
2 French 7s'49	111	111	111
12 GerGov 5½s'65	15½	15⅜	15½
25 Ger Govt 7s'49	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
15 Ger Pow 7s'59 unst	12⅝	12⅜	12½
22 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	31	30½	30½
69 Italy 7s 1951	41½	40	40
2 Japan 6½s 54	78¼	78	78¼
2 Japan 5½s 65	62	62	62
10 Milan City 6½s 52	28½	28	28
6 Minas Ger 6½s 58	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Norway 6s 43	40	40	40
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	51½	51½	51½
1 Peru Pow 6s'47	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 Rio G do Sul 7s '66	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Rio G do Sul 6s '68	6	6	6
8 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	7	7	7
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	23¼	23¾	23¼
1 Serbs Cts 5½s 7s '62	9½	9½	9½
10 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	60	60

Pan-American Nations Weigh 'Zone' Action

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 4 (AP)—Spokesmen for the neutral nations of the Americas proposed last night that they inaugurate an international court—with punitive power—to consider violations of the Pan-American neutrality "safety zone."

The proposal was one of several made by the Neutrality Committee of the Pan American Conference to make more effective the neutrality stand taken by 21 American republics in the European war. The Committee met as a resule of a series of violations of the neutrality zone.

The committee proposed that American neutrals create an "international agency to act as a court of joint investigation" of any violation of the safety zone by belligerent ships.

In the event that any violation be ascertained, consultative measures would begin at once toward presentation of a joint protest by all the American republics against the belligerent violator.

The American nations would prevent by collective action the entry into any American port of ships guilty of such violations, and for a period of "at least" three months the entry of any warship of the belligerent violator.

It is recommended also that the safety zone, except for territorial waters, be considered open sea to all activities of peaceful trade and to traffic activities by ships flying any flag

Ships carrying out any belligerent action would be barred from the zone except those in actions started outside the zone and proceeding uninterruptedly within it.

It is proposed also that when a belligerent merchant vessel, after finishing normal operations, does not resume ordinary traffic a neutral State may retain her or allow her departure only under special authorization. The same procedure would be applied to a belligerent merchantman which has taken refuge in an American port.

Charles G. Fenwick represents the United States on the Committee.

Beer 'Ad' Picture Brings $50,000 Suit

DALLAS, Texas, June 4 (AP)—Davey O'Brien, All-America quarterback with Texas Christian University in 1938, filed a $50,000 damage suit against the Pabst Sales Company today. He contended he was humiliated and embarrassed by the use of his picture in connection with a beer advertisement.

Mr. O'Brien alleged the use of his picture, along with those of other members of the Grantland Rice 1938 All-America team on a 1939 calendar advertising Pabst beer was without his consent and an unwarranted invasion of his privacy.

He asked $25,000 actual and $25,000 exemplary damages.

He said he had never taken a drink of intoxicating liquors nor drunk beer.

Mr. O'Brien, now a member of the Philadelphia Eagles professional football club, stated he had received many offers for endorsement of various products but had consistently refused to enourage beer or any alcoholic drinks.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL EDGEMONT APTS.
200 N. Edgemont St. Ph. FI. 8684
4-5 room apartments luxuriously furnished. Harmonious surroundings. Service you'll appreciate. Fireproof garage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRODUCTION executive, years experience textile field, seeks position; assistant to busy president who expects thoroughness to smallest detail; salary, location secondary consideration. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ACCOUNTANTS

BOOKS kept, verified; tax records for individuals and business establishments; day or evening service. Horsman, Granite 7220 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 346 Beacon St.—Overlooking the river, two-room apartment, well furnished, twin beds, refrigeration. DALTON. Tel. Com. 4374.

N. Y. C., 182 East End Ave. (88th)—Furnished apt. 3 rooms; to Oct.; cool, facing park; living room; piano; bedroom, twin beds; kitchen, bath. Sunt. or Merriam.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 Bennett Ave., Kornbluth—Sublet modern front 3 rooms, 3 exposures; sacrifice $40.00; June—September.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—From July 1st, 2½ rooms, exceptionally large, airy; river view; housebus to subways. Phone TRemont 8-2817.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—LONG ISLAND—Well-furnished house, insulated, nice grounds, trees, screened porch, 3 minutes station. Garden City 4816.

WINSTED, CONN. — Overlooking Highland Lake; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $250 season. J. WINGEBACH, Hollis, N. Y. Vigilante 4-9511.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ROCKPORT, MASS.—For rent by the season, studio with fireplace, sleeping porch, bath, kitchen, garage; near beach; ocean view. Write "LEGENDSEA." Tel. 2021.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, will rent 3 afternoons and all day Saturday. Phone Lo. 5-1643, N. Y. C.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 22nd, N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass. until 12 o'clock noon DST Tuesday, June 25, 1940 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the excavating of a channel in the East Branch of the Housatonic River in the City of Pittsfield. It is estimated that about 160,000 cubic yards of material are to be removed. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $5000 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced.
By: John W. Beal,
Commissioner of Public Works
June 4, 1940

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL large front, 18 ft., $7.00 (Private bath, kitchenette, $12.50); cool $5.50. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th) N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 601 West 112th (6F)—Front rooms; double $7.00; single $6.00; separate wash room. Corner B'way.; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th floor)—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; single, double; near subways, buses. EVEREST, UN. 4-7930.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LICENSED ELECTRICIAN, N. Y. C.; experienced plant maintenance and construction, desires position; salary open. KYLES, 34-15 56th St., Woodside, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE—Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

THE RIDGEWAY
On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Connecticut—Distinctive vacation place; sports; excellent table; restricted. Booklet. $25-$27. W. C. Root, Owner.

SUMMER HOMES

POMPTON LAKES SECTION, Glen Wild Lake, Bloomingdale, N. J.—5 rooms, stone bungalow, attractively furnished, running water; exclusive colony; reasonable. Write C. LAYER, 1028 57th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

AT BASS RIVER
Attractive old Cape Cod cottage, 7 rooms and large screened piazza, 2 fireplaces, separate guest house with sleeping porch, electric refrigerator, electric lights, 2 lavatories; 2-car garage with private right of way to bathing beach. Cap. 9143 (Boston).

ALSTEAD CENTER, N. H.—Furnished 6-room cottage, water, gas, refrigeration, telephone; $225 season. MRS. R. B. CARTER, Alstead, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Robert Malone Monthly Musicales
Clarebelle Barrett, Irene Russell, Marshall Qua. Carnegie Chamber Music Hall—June 7, Friday Eve., 8:30. Tickets $1.10. Phone COL. 5-9739

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618 N. Y. C.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, canes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN, 37, North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to Sea, Parks, Bathing Pool. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

HOUSES FOR SALE

BAIN & FAUNT
SOUTHPORT, 20 Hoghton St., Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Rents Collected. Tel. 3739.

HOUSES TO LET

CHIDDINGFOLD, Surrey—Furnished country cottage, 3 sittingrooms, 3 bedrooms, small dressingroom, 2 bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms, kitchen premises with sittingroom; company's water, electricity; garage, 4 acres; gardener in lodge. Apply MRS. WYNCH, Pine Hill, Camberley, Surrey.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holiday in old country house. Lovely quiet country. Garage. Walks. Fishing. Tennis; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Millfield 217. Mrs. Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler.

SCOTLAND, KINCARDINESHIRE — Guest house, suitable for rest and study; bed and breakfast 6/6, full board £3.3.0. Nicoll, Den of Fenella, St. Cyrus.

POST VACANT

REQUIRED for country house, experienced cook, also kitchen and scullery maid; family 3, staff 9. Apply MRS. REDDAWAY, Winmarleigh Hall, nr. Preston, Lancashire.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR —Modern, comfortable peaceful; delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BLACKPOOL Langdale Private Hotel. New South Promenade. Facing sea, every modern convenience. H. and C. all rooms, lift. Personal supervision. Terms from 10/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
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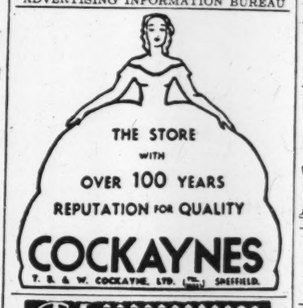

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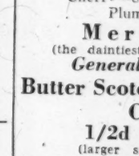

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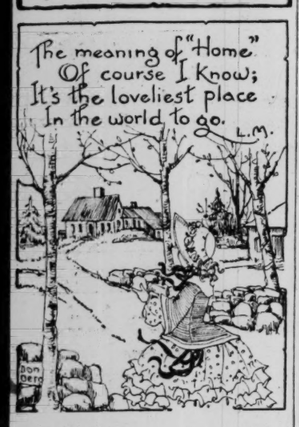


Mole Comes Out

A Story for Children

Mole was being stubborn, staying down in his little house under the ground, when spring had come. There he sat on a stool by the hearth, his bright eyes blinking at Fieldmouse.

Fieldmouse sat in a chair. Fieldmouse was talking. "Look here, Mole," he said, "the meadow is green, the clover is in bloom, the violets are here and the robin is singing. Come out to the meadow." Mole settled himself more firmly on his stool.

"No," he said.

There was firmness in his tone and there seemed nothing more to be said. Fieldmouse arose from his chair with dignity. Fieldmouse departed, dragging his tail behind him. Down the long hall he went and out at the tiny door with its name plate MOLE.

The air was sweet in the meadow. Fieldmouse drew deep breaths of it, his whiskers twitching. Words had failed. How was he going to let Mole know how good it was to be in the green meadow? How was he going to make him want to leave his dark, stuffy little house under the ground? Fieldmouse began to think, standing by Mole's door. He thought and he thought and soon an idea popped into his head, making his eyes shine!

In a flash he was hurrying across the green meadow, and he did not stop until he had come to the big red barn at the further end. Mumbling to himself, he searched and found a large cobweb in the far corner of the barn. It was a strong cobweb and Fieldmouse gathered up the four sides of it until it was shaped like a bag.

Out he went into the green meadow. Could Mole have seen him he might have wondered what he was about, but no one saw Fieldmouse, not even when he picked a red clover and popped it into the cobweb bag, not even when he found a violet and dropped that in too.

There was a robin sitting on the top of the wall, singing gayly. Fieldmouse ran towards him, holding his cobweb bag carefully. Down came Robin's sweet notes all around him. Chirrup, chirrup! Fieldmouse quivered with excitement. "If only I can catch those notes," he whispered. He held open his cobweb bag. Chirrup, chirrup! Robin called.

Fieldmouse closed his bag tight and ran straight for Mole's door. Thump, thump, thump!

Mole thought he had never heard such a thumping. He ran to the door with his spoon in his paw and bib twisted to one side, for he had been eating his lunch when the thump sounded. "What, you again!" he cried at the sight of Fieldmouse.

Fieldmouse whisked past him into the house straight to the table where Mole had been sitting. With a fine gesture he flung open the cobweb bag. Out tumbled the clover and the violet! Out tumbled Robin's sweet notes! Mole stared and listened. The stuffy, dark little room was filled with color, fragrance and sweet music.

"Spring," Mole cried, "tra-la-lala, tra-lalala! Let's to the meadow, Fieldmouse!"

Fieldmouse followed him down the long corridor and out at the tiny door. His feet went so fast he hardly seemed to touch the ground, his thoughts whirled, and fastened at last on a rhyme. "Listen, Mole," he sang:

"Better than words
The flowers bring
Better than words
The robins sing
All the beauty
Of the spring!"

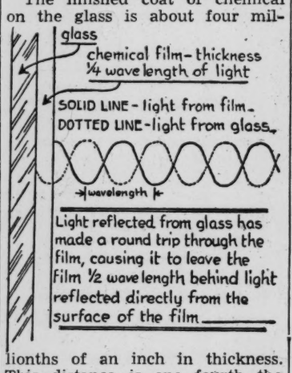
Did You Ever Wonder

How Glass Can Be Made "Invisible"?

If glass allowed all the light to pass through without reflecting any of it, the glass would be invisible. However, ordinary glass reflects about 8 per cent of the light that strikes its surface. This reflected light is responsible for the dim mirror-like reflections we sometimes see in plate glass store windows.

Not long ago Dr. Katharine B. Blodgett, of the General Electric research laboratories, discovered a way of eliminating this surface reflection by applying a very thin chemical film to the surface of the glass. First a film of insoluble soap is formed on the surface of water, a film with a thickness equal to the diameter of a single soap molecule. Glass to be made "invisible" is dipped in this soap-filmed water more than forty times, thus building up a coating of soap on the surface of the glass.

The finished coat of chemical on the glass is about four millionths of an inch in thickness. This distance is one fourth the wavelength of light. Light is thought to travel in waves. When the crest of one wave coincides with the trough of another of equal intensity, the two waves cancel each other and no light is seen.


glass
chemical film-thickness ¼ wavelength of light
SOLID LINE-light from film.
DOTTED LINE-light from glass.
wavelength
Light reflected from glass has made a round trip through the film, causing it to leave the film ½ wavelength behind light reflected directly from the surface of the film.

The chemical film makes use of this fact to make glass invisible. The light reflected from the surface of the film and the light reflected from the surface of the glass are exactly one half of a wavelength apart, for the latter rays have traveled two times one fourth the wavelength of light farther than the rays reflected from the film's surface. The two lights, being one half of a wavelength apart, counteract each other and no light is seen to be reflected.

Consequently, glass that formerly allowed only 92 per cent of the light to pass through, now passes 99.2 per cent, and since less than 1 per cent of the light that strikes the glass is reflected from its surface, the glass is practically invisible. A similar result can be obtained by condensing the vapor of sodium or aluminum fluoride on the surface of the glass.

"Invisible" glass will be found useful not only in spectacles, show windows, coverglass on pictures, clocks, etc., but also in cameras, telescopes, and other optical instruments where valuable light was formerly lost through reflection.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Utah?
2. The Iron Gates?
3. Bridal Veil Falls?
4. Dogger Bank?
5. The largest known cliff dwelling in the world?
6. Narvik?
7. The Blaine House?
8. The Bras d'Or Lakes?
9. "The Athens of America?"
10. The Atlas Mountains?

(Answers appear on this page)

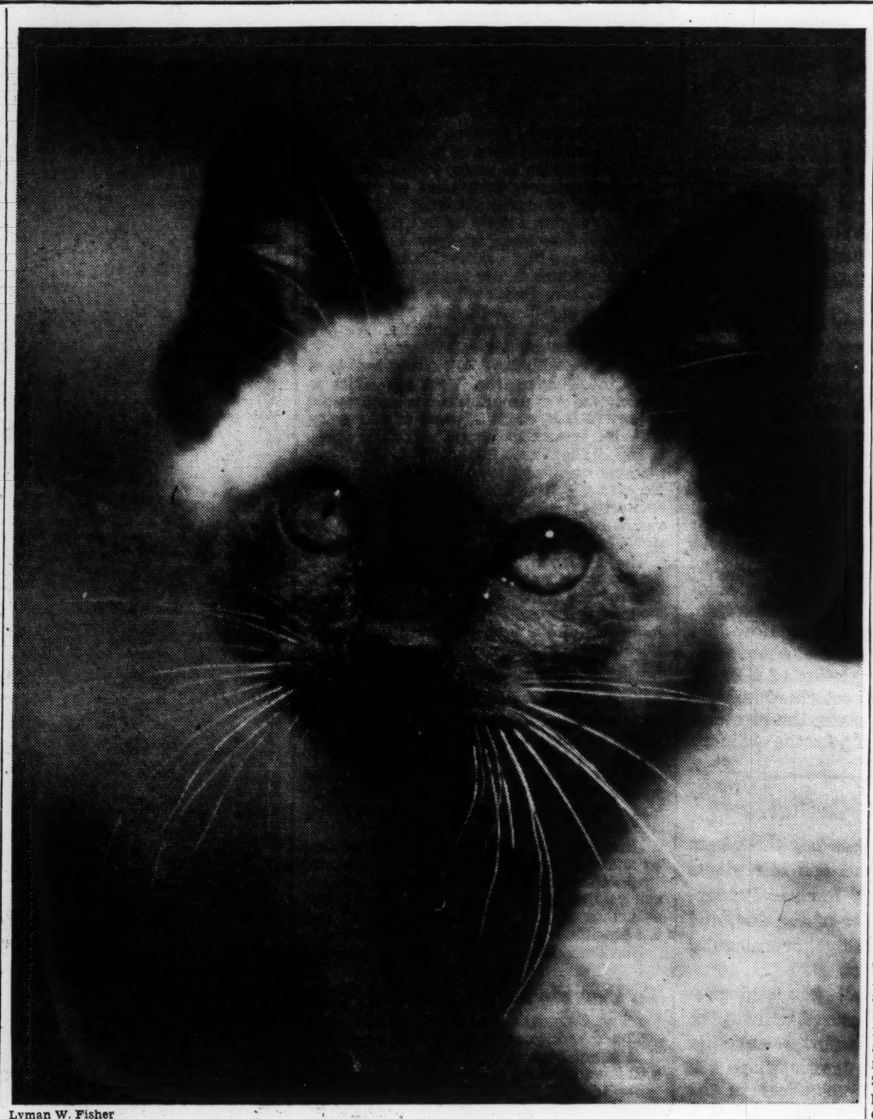
Daily Anecdote

Forecast

Isaiah Thomas, early printer of the Farmer's Almanak, was asked by one of his printer's devils what he should put after "July 13," no provision having been made.

Thomas, giving little thought to the question replied hurriedly, "Anything." Which accounts for the Almanak of a late 18th century year carrying after its July 13 date, much to the amusement of the populace, "Rain, hail, and snow."

But, stranger than fiction, it did rain, hail, and snow on July 13 of that year, giving the Almanak's sales a much deserved boost.



Lyman W. Fisher

Siamese Aristocrat

This woeful expression is most temporary and deceiving—it signals mischief ahead

A Verse for Today . . .

In righteousness shalt thou be established: thou shalt be far from oppression; for thou shalt not fear.—Isa. 54:14.

It Has Been Said of Humility—

I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility.—Ruskin.

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self.—Spurgeon.

Humility, like darkness, reveals the heavenly lights.—Thoreau.

Humbleness is always grace; always dignity.—James Russell Lowell.

It is a great thing to be humble when you are brought low; but to be humble when you are praised is a great and rare attainment.—Bernard.

In Lighter Vein

Judging By Appearance

First Artist: "Don't you love this modern art?"

Second Artist: "Yes, I never went to Art School either."

Beyond That Point

"What kind of a car has Tom got?"

"He'd be very flattered if you called it second-hand."—Answers.

Fair Inference

"What makes you think the Goddess of Justice is plump?"

"She's always blindfolded when there are scales around!"

No More

"I hear they've taken the early morning bus off your line. Do you miss it much?"

"Not since they took it off."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Of Course

The boys, each in separate cars, were driving 1937 models of a lighter car that begins with F.—Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel.

You can't fool us: Fiats.—New Yorker.

Expiration Date

"I'm borrowing your patent leather slippers for the dance tonight."

"Why?"

"Because the patent has expired on mine."

Vocations

Brides' School

A woman, a college graduate who majored in Home Economics, earns very well from the instruction she gives brides in such subjects as cooking, cleaning, marketing, laundering, budgeting, and general housekeeping. The pupil can receive instruction in her own home or attend classes where actual demonstration takes place. She contacts applicants through newspaper notices of weddings, and by word of mouth she receives many pupils. She has a charge of $10 for 15 lessons, with the brides providing their own materials for cooking. Spring is her best season, she says, for it is then the crop of brides is most plentiful. Many prospective brides attend her classes as well as others desiring to learn new methods of housekeeping.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Salt Lake City.
2. A gorge in the Danube basin at the junction of Hungary and Serbia; 1½ miles long.
3. Yosemite National Park, California; 620 feet high.
4. A shoal in the North Sea; scene of German naval defeat by the British on Jan. 24, 1915.
5. Cliff Palace, Colorado; 200 rooms.
6. The far northern iron ore port of Norway.
7. The executive mansion in Augusta, Maine.
8. Beautiful lakes in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada.
9. Boston, Massachusetts.
10. A range in northwestern Africa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

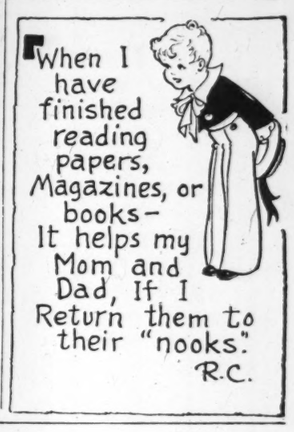
Blessed Are the Meek

Marseilles, France

In this city lived a man by the name of Guyot. This quiet and unassuming individual amassed a great fortune by the most laborious industry and the severest habits of abstinence and privation. His neighbors considered him a miser, and thought that he was hoarding up money for mean and avaricious motives. The populace often jeered at him and the boys not infrequently amused themselves by throwing missiles at him, all of which treatment he bore without the least resentment.

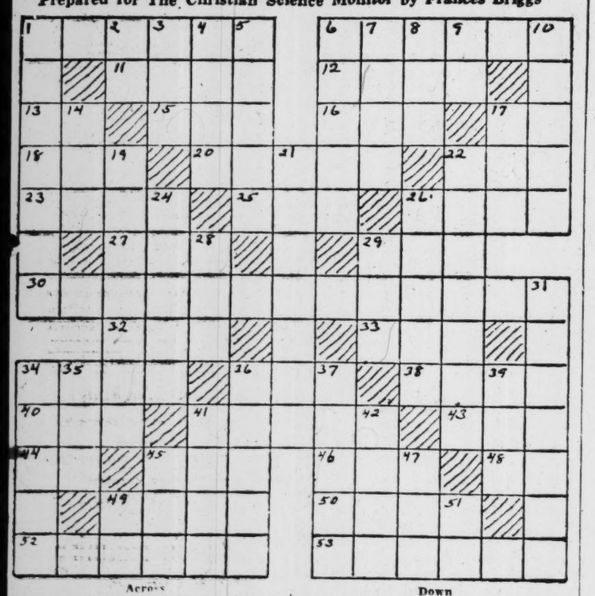
He at length passed on and in his will were found the following generous words: "Having observed, from my infancy, that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water which can only be purchased at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to procure for them this great blessing; and I direct that the whole of my property shall be laid out in building an aqueduct for their use."

Manly Manners



Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Chingachgook is a character in stories by whom?
6—What Greek sculptor lived in 4th century B. C.?
11—Who was mother of Buddha?
12—What is a city of California?
13—Man's nickname.
15—In what State is Tonopah (abbr.)?
16—Exist.
17—What prefix denotes "two"?
18—Clay yields a dye of what color?
20—Who is Daland's daughter in opera "The Flying Dutchman"?
22—A discharge of a cannon in a salute is called what?
23—What is a German song?
25—What is a Scot's "no" or "not"?
26—What is a starting place or goal in various games?
27—What Russian military engineer composed music?
29—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
30—Who are the inhabitants of the great peninsula of North Europe?
32—What is mark aimed at in curling?
33—Suffix denoting the advocate of some belief.
34—What is opposed to "minus"?
36—Where is Beeston (abbr.)?
38—To make vocal melody.
40—Who was Celtic Neptune?
41—Who had a hundred eyes?
43—Purpose.
44—What is symbol for silver?
45—Girl's name.
46—Female rabbit is what?
48—What was an early bronze coin of China?
49—You might do what to make an afghan?
50—Scottish-Gaelic is what?
52—What is a love apple?
53—What is a department of northeastern Transylvania, Rumania?

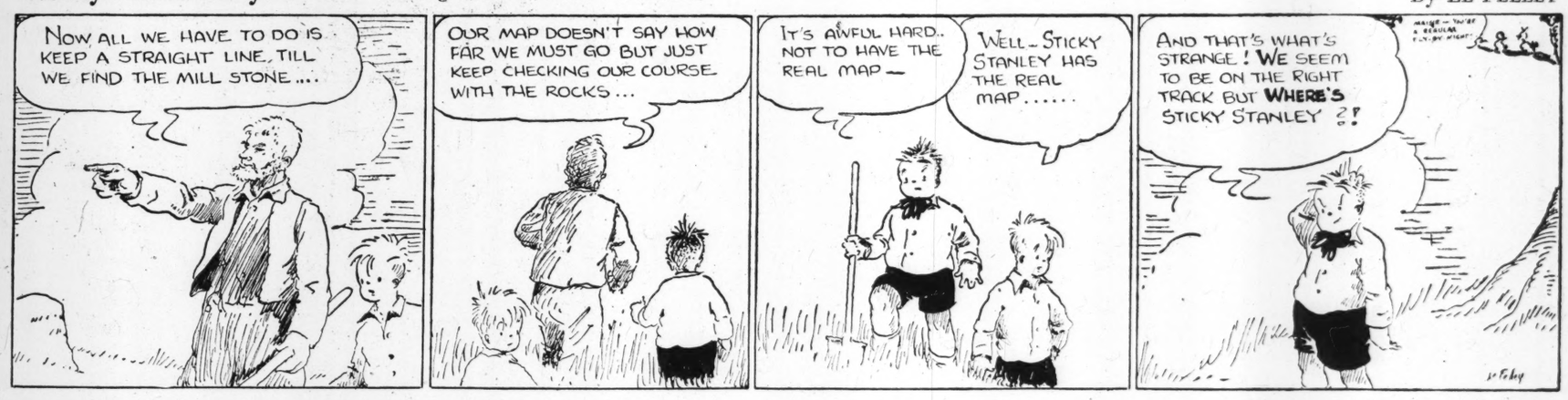
Down

1—What was first name of author of "Hypatia"?
2—What is a river of Siberia?
3—A kitchen utensil.
4—Organs of vision.
5—What bird do you associate with Poe?
6—What do you call an Indian of Piman tribe, dwelling in Jalisco, Mexico?
7—Girl's name.
8—Poem.
9—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
10—Rouen, France, is on what river?
14—A Hawaiian floral wreath.
17—Motor coach is what?
19—What city in Illinois was named for a U. S. naval officer?
21—What is a town and treaty port of China?
22—Paul journeyed through what place?
24—What are hills of sand piled up by wind?
26—What would you expect to find in Utopia?
28—What food fish of Europe reaches length of one foot?
29—Who was one of the kings or princes of Midian?
31—What is first name of Mr. Spaeth, music critic?
34—To set firmly.
35—What is one of comparatively long supports of a piece of furniture?
36—Who was Muse who presided over lyric and amatory poetry?
37—What is longest river of Denmark?
39—A small bite.
41—Entrance to a mine is what?
42—What is a short-billed North American rail?
45—What is a town of northwestern Iraq?
47—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
49—Kilometer (abbr.)
51—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Getting Closer to the Treasure?*

By Le Pelley


NOW ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS KEEP A STRAIGHT LINE, TILL WE FIND THE MILL STONE....
OUR MAP DOESN'T SAY HOW FAR WE MUST GO BUT JUST KEEP CHECKING OUR COURSE WITH THE ROCKS...
IT'S AWFUL HARD.. NOT TO HAVE THE REAL MAP—
WELL—STICKY STANLEY HAS THE REAL MAP.....
AND THAT'S WHAT'S STRANGE! WE SEEM TO BE ON THE RIGHT TRACK BUT WHERE'S STICKY STANLEY ?!

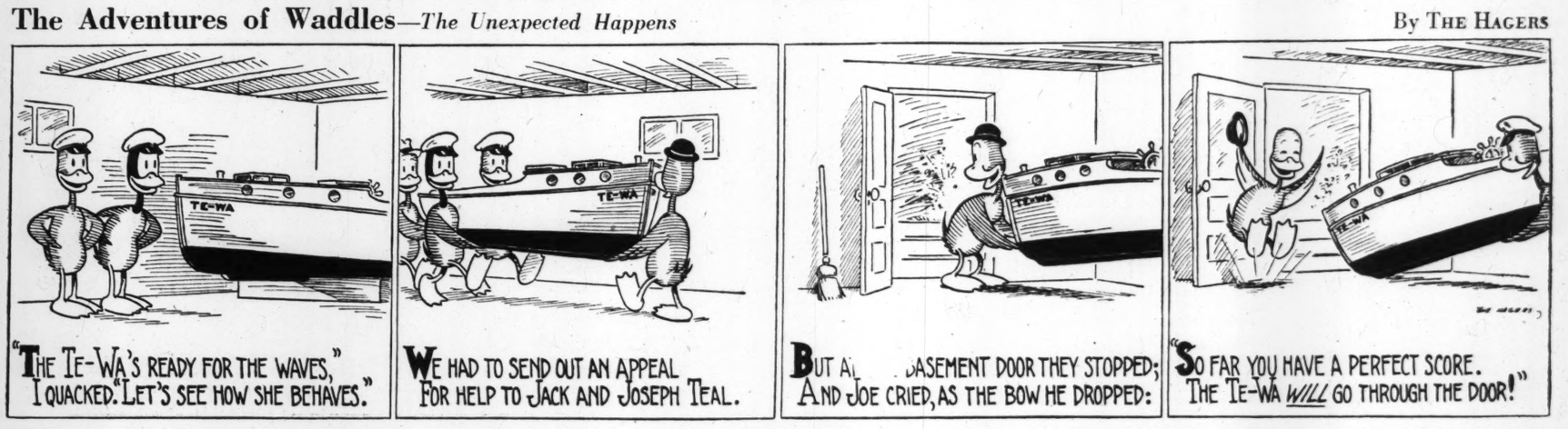
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Boo!*

By Rodgers

Saw the Boss coming down the street today.
"Oh, Boy!" I thought to myself. "Here's where I have some fun!—
"I'll hide here until he passes and then let out a few wild barks!
"And will he jump!"
BOO!
!!!
Oh, well, I guess it's a poor trick that won't work both ways.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Unexpected Happens*

By The Hagers


TE-WA
"THE TE-WA'S READY FOR THE WAVES," I QUACKED. "LET'S SEE HOW SHE BEHAVES."
WE HAD TO SEND OUT AN APPEAL FOR HELP TO JACK AND JOSEPH TEAL.
BUT AT THE BASEMENT DOOR THEY STOPPED; AND JOE CRIED, AS THE BOW HE DROPPED:
"SO FAR YOU HAVE A PERFECT SCORE. THE TE-WA WILL GO THROUGH THE DOOR!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Plane in Time—

Almost unanimously Americans have rallied behind a vast new defense program. One billion-dollar bill to expand the air force is zooming through Congress and the President has asked for another billion for arming. A Council of National Defense has been set up to marshal the intelligence and industrial resources of the country.

Every American feels the need for defense, because the Battle of Flanders has shattered the complacent world in which Americans lived, unconsciously dependent for their peace on the power of the British Navy and the French Army. Beginning to drop away also is the illusion that defense begins at the water's edge. Dimly perceived is the fact that American ideals and interests have already been vitally touched and that their defense must be active and positive.

How shall it be made so? It may be hoped that in two or three years the power of American arms would be sufficient to guard the forty-eight States from invasion. In the light of what has happened in the last few months and the tendency of all the dissatisfied Powers to join in the gangsterism if sure they will not be restrained, even such "security" is not certain unless the game of aggression is broken up. That is where the great threat to the United States arises. Were that game broken up much of the need for vast arms programs, much of the danger of America having to fight would be removed.

The American people have begun to see that. Because they know that an effective check to the Nazis would greatly ease their own position they are urging more aid to the Allies. What is the most immediately effective aid? Planes. The necessity for Britain to keep air control of the English Channel, the need for France to prevent such raids as that of Monday on Paris, the possibility of Italy coming in with a strong new air force—all these point up the need for quickly strengthening the Allied air arm.

America has the only available reservoir of planes. It is estimated that the Army and Navy could spare 1,500 to 2,000 planes which would be obsolete before there is likely to be need for them in the United States. There are several plans by which they could be transferred to the French and British air force. That addition might very well turn the tide of the war. And if the tide were turned thousands of planes the United States would otherwise build would become unnecessary. The logic of the situation is clear. We trust the American people will make their desire for action on it so plain that the Government will act effectively to strengthen this first line of defense—and act quickly.

Spain Between Wars

If Il Duce—who insists it is not "if" but "when"—enters the war on Germany's side, what will Spain do? The victory of General Franco has been followed by infiltration not only of totalitarian ideas but of agents of Fascism, who have gone into Spain as tradesmen, and as aides to German or Italian official representatives.

They have not been idle. Reports from Spain today indicate that the Spaniards are permitted to read very little of the Allies' and very much of the Third Reich's interpretation of the war. A Spanish military mission is now in Italy. Gibraltar is in the news because Axis agents are working to arouse the Spaniards to demand its return to Spain.

Whether Spain can be induced to take active military part in the war is a question. The country has been exhausted by years of civil strife aggravated by German and Italian intervention—even then called a "dress rehearsal" for the present conflict. But dispatches from London indicate that Britain is now counting on the possibility that Italy and Germany may use Spanish territory for air and submarine bases.

Only reluctantly, it would seem, can Spain become a participant in the present war. Britain has the capital that General Franco needs to rebuild his stricken country. Strict neutrality would allow Spain to prosper in some degree in a Europe bidding desperately for its raw materials. In March Spain and Britain concluded an economic agreement. But the community of personal-political interests among dictators may in this instance as in others seem more important to General Franco than other considerations. For, should totalitarianism cease as an international phenomenon, it would hardly last long among individualistic Spaniards.

But Who Is Nominated?

All but eight of the 1,000 delegates to the Republican National Convention have been chosen, yet no one knows who is to be the nominee. Of the 992 selected, 627 are uninstructed, and no candidate has more than 200 instructed or publicly pledged.

If this instead were a Presidential election and the membership of the Electoral College had been chosen, the country would know immediately who the next President would be. If Presidential primary laws were more widespread and binding, the composition of the convention would tell immediately who the party nominees are to be.

The framers of the Constitution contemplated that the Presidential electors should be chosen without previous commitments to meet and select a chief executive. A political party convention, they contemplated not at all. How does it happen that the political convention now leaves the designation of a Presidential nominee to a coterie of insiders while practice has made the electoral college a rubber stamp for the ordinary voter?

Enlisting Capital

National defense has put the whole problem of idle funds and idle plants in a new frame of reference. Production is now the order of the day, and there is talk of lifting governmental restrictions on output.

President Roosevelt has said preparedness could be insured without the sacrifice of social reforms affecting labor. In the field of finance, there will doubtless be no let-up either in the policing of the stock exchanges. But in regard to capital, there is need for amelioration of certain New Dealisms.

The latest argument in this behalf comes from the Brookings Institution. The purpose of the economists making this study has been to find wherein the tax system of the United States is deficient in fostering peacetime output.

The first restriction on capital investment mentioned by the Brookings study is the encouragement to capital to seek refuge in the tax-exempt securities issued by Federal, State, and municipal governments. This is an old complaint, not attributable to the New Deal. But a disservice is done by every repetition of the leak at the top of the income tax schedules. If Government bonds were treated like other bonds for tax purposes, capital might then become venturesome and flow into new industrial undertakings.

But the Brookings group examined first the question whether the country had enough new enterprise to invest in; whether the United States, in other words, had arrived at a mature economy wherein investment opportunities were limited. The report vigorously rebuts such a suggestion, and the rebuttal doubtless accords with the instinctive convictions of the American people. There must still be boundless opportunities in such a continent.

Right now the country is clamoring for a development of defense industries which will afford extensive employment. In this undertaking private enterprise must be encouraged to do its utmost. In this process the flow of capital to industry, not only through government channels, but also through private investment, is extremely important. The Brookings study points out that regulation under the SEC has increased the costs and complexities of capital flotations. If these rules could be simplified and clarified, the result should help the national effort.

Spring's Where?

Now that the lawn has been mowed several times, the spiraea has given way to a riot of roses, and the "barefoot boy" is a commonplace sight, the Conservative Householder is prepared to admit that the vernal season which poets and the press hail so exuberantly is really at hand.

Almanac makers, upon whom apparently devolves the duty of designating America's seasons, appear unable to cope with the size of the continent. Thus, while New Englanders accept the flowering of the lilac as proof positive that Spring has arrived, the Southwestern landscape, with faintly browning vegetation, is already reminiscent of autumn; and while Maine's snows still linger in sheltered crannies, the wheat farmer of the Middle West is already contemplating the harvest.

Were he a painter (which, by the way, he is not) the Conservative Householder would depict Spring not as an airily-clad damsel but as an Atalanta, forever running the marathon of the seasons.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

America's Stake in the War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The isolationists want us to remain a non-belligerent nation in so far as the European War is concerned; they want us to retain our status of non-belligerent no matter which side wins. I don't believe they realize the tremendous stake we have in this war; I don't believe they realize that we have our economic future in the hands of the Allies. I don't believe they realize that the defeat of the Allies will result in our being made completely helpless economically. We are not self-sufficient. Let me illustrate.

Our trade with the Allies amounts to over $2,000,000,000 per year. Were the Allies to be defeated our annual trade volume would be cut in half and the value of our trade with the rest of the world would be sliced to approximately $2,000,000,000. Half our markets would be gone and, consequently, we would suffer. The deterioration of our commercial intercourse with other nations would cause a worse catastrophe than the crash of 1929.

The economic destruction of the United States, as well as that of the other Western Hemisphere nations, would cause political anarchy and innumerable revolutions would follow, with the resulting deaths of thousands, maybe millions, of people. In the United States alone there would be interstate wars, accompanied by the secessions of many States from the Union. All this "Western Civilization" people are talking of would be wiped out.

It isn't a pretty picture: I grant that. But it shows just what would happen if the Allies were conquered. Therefore I say, if economic and political stability is to be had the Allies must win.

Unhampered economic and political intercourse between the nations of the world, even at the expense of thousands of American soldiers and sailors, is far more desirable than cowardly "non-intervention" and the possible resulting death of civilization.

Needham, Mass. RICHARD MILNE

To Provide Ample Parking Space

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The time appears to be fast approaching, if it is not here already, when drastic steps will have to taken to provide ample parking space to care for the ever increasing number of cars in use.

Perhaps one solution would be, that, in future, every new building, from a one-family residence to a sky-scraper, be required to provide its own parking space ample to take care of all of its occupants' needs. Residences would probably have their own garages. Business houses, factories, apartments, and other large buildings, could have their own adjacent parking lots or garages, or could utilize their basements or sub-basements for parking purposes.

The automobile owner, who already pays quite highly in taxes, should not be further penalized by being required to park his car in public garages. EDWARD G. CARTER

Chicago.

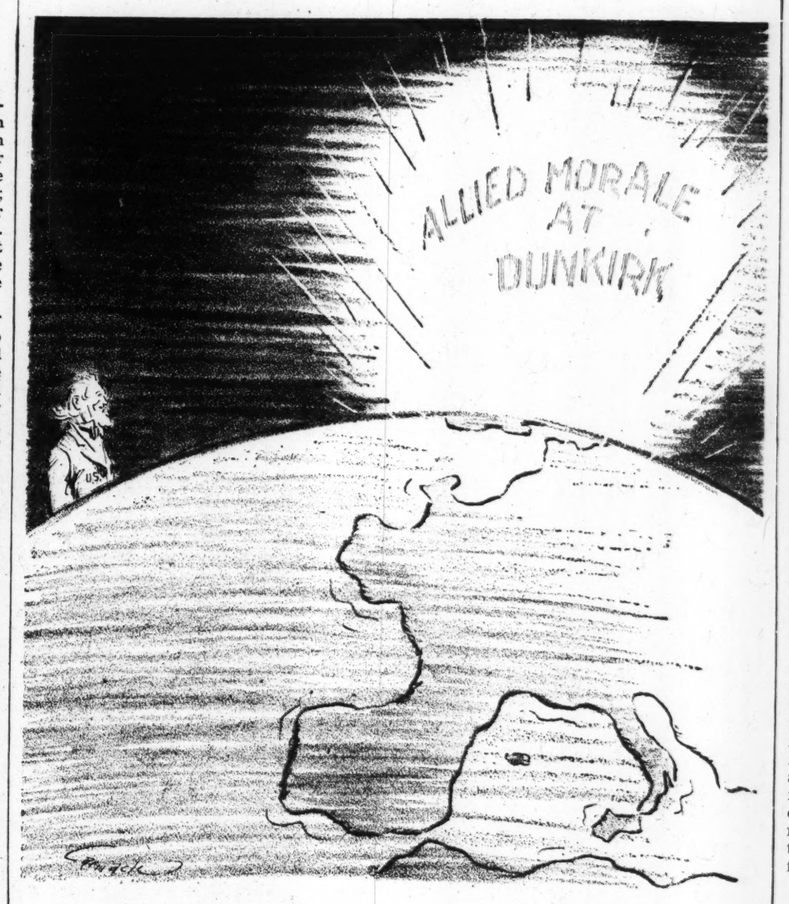
Balloting for Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently on Boston Common I was asked to vote yes or no on the question of peace for America. I was delighted to voice my desire for peace for America. This is an opportunity for all who really want no war to get together and say so. It is a chance for representatives in Washington to learn what people think on this important subject, and to act accordingly. T. SMYTH

Belmont, Mass.

A Bright Spot



The Rains Come in Time

Since early that morning it had been oppressively hot on the Dakota prairie and already the strong, resinous odor of sun-scorched tarpaper was rising from the roof of the unpainted homestead shanty. Panting meadowlarks, their wings lifted that air might circulate beneath, sought out the meager shade of cedar fence posts and in the garden the squash and melon vines wilted to the ground and lay like so much weary, dusty flannel.

Throughout the morning, shimmering heat waves danced on the skyline and brought into being strange inverted mirages of rippling blue lakes and green forests, miles removed; cool visions which seemed only to mock our tinder-dry prairie and parching fields, for unless the drought was soon broken, little hope might be held for the summer's yield. For weeks there had not been enough rain to settle the dust.

By mid-afternoon, white billowy clouds were piling up on the horizon. The sky darkened into slate blue. Thunderheads, massing in the east and west, swelled up and over the sun. The temperature dropped noticeably and the wind sprang up.

Lids blown from the water barrels went rolling and clattering across the yard. There was a wild rush to close windows and doors and to get in the baby chicks. Wind-buffeted hens fled, half-running, half-flying toward the chicken house. Around the stock dam the little cottonwoods and Norway poplars were bent nearly to the ground, and it seemed their trunks must snap before the wind. The prairie grass and spring wheat was blowing darkly, flattening and rising in undulating waves.

* * *

Suddenly the sky was rent by a blinding, jagged flash of lightning followed by a clap of thunder which shook the very pictures on the wall. Frightened wild birds sought protection of the barn. Zip, the collie, whining uneasily, scratched on the kitchen door for admittance.

Anxiously we watched the clouds, scudding across the skies like so many black-robed witches. They might bring hail, slashing everything in its path, destroying in minutes the results of a summer's labor; or, as had happened so often these last weeks, the storm might "go around," giving rain elsewhere but to us alloting only lightning and wind and deafening thunder. But, there also was hope. The clouds might bring rain to our thirsty pastures, to the garden, the wheat.

Minute by minute it grew darker, as wind-driven clouds swept from the eastern horizon toward those forming on the west. Suddenly the heavy drops were hitting the low roof of the claim shanty and stirring wisps of dust as they spattered in the yard. And then, the cloudburst was full upon us, drowning, drenching, beating against the windows and coursing down their panes in oily gray sheets.

In the sudden fury of the storm the long-dry roof began leaking. Pans were set to catch the drip, one on the kitchen stove, two on the table, a fourth and fifth in the middle of the bedroom floor. As the clear, cold rainwater began pouring from the roof we hurried to place washtubs and boilers under the eaves. Almost before we had finished, every vessel was brimming full and spilling its precious cargo on the already drenched ground.

* * *

Father stood in the open doorway, his hand on the doorjamb, mother and I watching the storm from either side of him. There was the continuous flash of lightning and a roar of thunder so constant we could barely make ourselves heard. A gray, angry torrent was by now rushing through the yard bearing on its crest leaves and feathers and barnyard debris.

In a half-hour the gale was subsiding. The rain settled into a steady, hard downpour and then ceased as quickly as it had begun. At last only great single drops were striking the dark puddles of muddy water.

Holding up my juvenile skirts, I ran barefooted into the yard, wiggling my toes through soft cold mud that oozed up around my ankles and lifting my face to the heavens so the last of the rain might fall on dry cheeks and lips. Excited chickens emerged expectantly from barns and sheds where they had taken shelter and began mincing their way through the barnyard puddles, stepping high and shaking the mud from their feet. From the stock dam, a chorus of frogs broke into life and somewhere a meadowlark voiced his assurance that the storm was over and all was well.

A light streak appeared above the western horizon and in full glory the setting sun broke through. As though by magic a double rainbow arched across the sky, framing the hills, the grazing Herefords on the slopes, the refreshed prairie land—land that asked only water to prove its fertility.

"Look, father!" I cried. "The end of the rainbow is in our very wheat field. If there is a pot of gold, we might find it!"

"The pot of gold is there, all right," he replied, "and somehow I have a hunch we'll find it next harvest time!" And then, arm in arm, he and mother started for the garden where already wilted squashes were lifting freshened leaves and rejoicing in the cool of evening. Once again, the rain had come in time. N. M.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Battle of Flanders

By Erwin D. Canham

Military history is not very interesting to those who try to analyze the constructive, basic actions and trends of men and nations. Yet the Battle of Flanders, which we have all just observed, may be chronicled as one of the turning points in history and already it deserves the most sober study. At its end, the battle saw one of the most courageous and skillful operations that all military history affords: the evacuation of an army under unprecedented pressure.

"So long as the English tongue survives," said the New York Times, "the word Dunkirk will be spoken with reverence. For in that harbor, in such a hell as never blazed on earth before, at the end of a lost battle, the rags and blemishes that have hidden the soul of democracy fell away. There, beaten, but unconquered, in shining splendor, she faced the enemy."

Such fine words, it is beginning to be realized, are not too eloquent. For the evacuation operations at Dunkirk may have revealed not only that democracy is aroused and determined but, in the most practical of terms, that Britain cannot be invaded by an occupying army. The essential lesson of Dunkirk was that the British fleet successfully stood off shore and with its guns protected operations in the port. It had supporting aircraft and determined land forces. But the fleet dared to operate in narrow waters. It dared to stand within the easiest range of the powerful German air armada. If it can do that at Dunkirk, it can do that at Dover or any other British port. It should, therefore, be able to prevent the landing on British soil of a large invading force.

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Of course, this military evidence does not disprove the possibility of landing small parties, parachutists, or airplane-transported troops, on island soil. But Britain cannot be conquered by small parties. Such groups might have a fearful disruptive influence, but they could not capture any great part of the nation. Conquest requires more men, hundreds of thousands of them, and men have to land. The British Navy which made it possible for men to embark at Dunkirk can, under present conditions and strengths, prevent similar bodies of men from landing.

Thus, at the very end, the Battle of Flanders brought a chapter of encouragement. But the tale of the whole battle, when it can finally be written, will doubtless be one of history's epics. Probably Winston Churchill could write it better than anybody.

He will know why—elaborating what he told the House of Commons—the French defenders of the Ardennes Forest had gone north to Belgium before their replacements had arrived, and thus made possible the German break-through. He will have many penetrating observations on the strength and daring of the Panzer divisions which struck through a narrow neck and reached the Channel. He will be able to analyze, with all his old insight, the decision of Leopold of Belgium. He will illuminate the still dusky diplomatic aspects of Belgian-Allied relations in recent months. Particularly, he can tell whether it is true that one French General advised against going into Belgium with words that now seem very wise, and was overruled largely by British pressure.

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The Battle of Flanders had a strong and important effect on American opinion. Events since May 10 have made operative at once the three factors most likely to urge the United States into more vigorous action: The Allies have been, and remain, in a grave plight; they are, however, gallantly and with certain successes, defending themselves; the menace to the New World of their defeat has become clearer than ever.

The successful finale of the battle came just in time to persuade Americans that there is still much hope for the Allies. Under that influence, sentiment to increase material aid for them has gained great strength in the United States. Time Magazine, as one instance, announced in its current issue that isolationist and pacifist letters had virtually vanished from its mail. Even the Gallup and Princeton polls, though a few weeks behind events, came up this week with the conclusion that three-fourths of the American people consider that not enough aid has been given by the United States to the Allies. Only 6 per cent, according to this alleged cross-section, feel that too much help has been given by the United States, and only 20 per cent feel that the aid thus far given has been at an adequate rate. The conclusions surely offer the strongest possible encouragement to the Administration and outspoken Congressional leaders to accelerate the shipment of aircraft. Indeed, there are many observers scattered over the United States who now think Washington is behind, rather than ahead of, American thinking and that public opinion would rally with tremendous force to proposals to expedite aid for the Allies at once and at a far greater rate.

The Wide Horizon

Invasion Preceding Invasion

By Pearl Strachan

At the soda fountain, corner of Washington and Elm Streets, they were talking about the possible invasion of American soil. They were talking in terms of armament alone. It did not occur to these talkers that in every instance of German territorial advancement the physical invasion had been but a follow-up of the original mental invasion.

Invasion of the democracies began a long time ago, and the United States did not escape. Writing of Nazi aims, in the Boston Sunday Post, Bill Cunningham wrote the other day: "What they want out of the way is our system of government, our system of thought, our tradition of personal freedom and the democratic ideal." His remarks appeared on the heels of a speech by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, at the annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, in which he said: "Unless we regain in this democracy the conviction that there are final things for which democracy will fight—unless we recover faith in the expression of these things in words—we can leave our planes unbuilt and our battleships on paper, for we shall not need them."

There is a form of mental paralysis which the enemies of democracy have recognized as the perfect soil for sowing the dragons' teeth of Armageddon. It is the final stage of the mental invasion. After the spreading of false ideologies, through literature, drama, film, press, radio, racial pride and prejudice, and advertising; after the terrorizing of the immediate victims in the path; the drug of discouragement and apathy is employed to reduce observers to a condition of resignation. This state of mind, not resisted, means first mental, then physical defeat.

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If there ever was a time in history when those who believed in democracy needed to gird up the loins of their thinking and to carry on, with all the vigor at their disposal, the normal, constructive activities of their lives, it is now. I remember hearing Christopher Morley say, about eighteen months ago: "The peaceful-minded people today have got to think faster than the trouble-makers . . . the only way to safeguard the future of the world is to refuse to allow others to settle our future for us."

While certain ideologies opposed to democracy have appeared to oppose each other, it is well to remember that in an emergency, such as the case of Finland, democracy's foes could more easily overlook the differences between them than they could the differences between each one and the democracies; that things opposed to the same thing, in the end, make common cause. Statesmen in Europe who might have dealt a blow for democracy during the Spanish rebellion realize too late how organized fear of the lesser foe betrayed them into the hands of the greater foe.

In an earlier speech by Mr. MacLeish I find this passage: "Those who shout that America is threatened by the Reds prevent a certain number of their fellow-citizens from considering soberly and quietly what it is that really threatens America. . . . Those who, like myself, assert that the threat to democratic civilization is the threat of Fascism mean that the culture of the Republic is threatened by the existence in the United States of the kind of situation which has produced Fascism elsewhere." Education, he went on to say, is the remedy; education not "to see conspirators under the bed," but education which would teach the people "to value the kind of life democracy makes possible."

Not all the victims of the mental invasion are consciously opposed to their own form of government. Many are simply apathetic. Many are ignorant, and their ignorance needs to be dispelled. There is no such thing as harmless ignorance. La Fontaine in one of his fables tells of a lonely bear and a lonely gardener who befriended him, to the point of inviting him to share his home. All went well until, one day, as the gardener slept, the bear noticed a fly crawling on the tip of his friend's nose. He struck at the fly and in killing it also cracked his friend's skull. "Nothing," concludes the poet, "is so dangerous as an ignorant friend. It is better to have an intelligent enemy."

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How can people sympathize with tyranny? One hears such bewildered questions on all sides. It is easy to understand after a few first-hand observations of the manipulation of the ignorant mind. Those nurtured in a simple faith in brotherly love are often unaware that their viewpoint is not shared by everybody else, and they are at a disadvantage. They are as perplexed as children when they discover that Japanese warriors, for example, having their own peculiar "heaven" entered through bloodshed, are utterly immune to the Sermon on the Mount.

They are shocked because the wholesale slaughter of Ethiopians does not seem like murder to their Italian neighbors. At the height of the Abyssinian invasion I wandered, one day, into a marionette show in the pushcart district of New York's lower East Side. The drama was from Ariosto's poems of the crusades. The exultant joy with which the ordinarily amiable audience watched the heads of Saracens rolling into the wings was a revelation of the attitude in which the march against the "pagans" had gone forward.

The emblem of the Fascist party is the ax and the bundle of "fasces," or faggots, which, according to the fable, must be separated before they can be chopped through. The friends of democracy, too, should have unity for their emblem; they should make their cause invulnerable to the attacks of the propagandists. They should be alert to the methods of the invaders and watch that the mental parachutists have no landing in their midst. As the Librarian of Congress has put it, they should maintain the conviction "that there are final things for which democracy will fight," and they should be on guard against that drug of discouragement producing the mental paralysis which is perhaps the biggest "secret" weapon of democracy's foe.